

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For One Year, \$1.00
For Six Months, .50
For Three Months, .25

M'KINLEY ON WHEELS

TOUR TO BE MADE BY PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

For Thirteen Thousand Miles the Nation's Business Will Be Transacted in a Parlor Car—Extreme Boundaries of the Country Will Be Touched.

Washington correspondence: PRESIDENT McKinley's tour to the Pacific coast and thence eastward to Buffalo, when the return to Washington will be made, will be one of the most important events of the year. The train upon which he will travel will be the most gorgeous and costly that has ever been hooked up behind a locomotive. The suite that will attend him during his travels is intended to be the most commanding that has ever accompanied a President on a sight-seeing journey of the United States. When President McKinley left his famous wedding trip fifteen years ago his train was composed of but two cars and his suite consisted of his private secretary and some servants. His immediate predecessor, President Arthur, visited the Yellowstone with Gen. Phil Sheridan and Col. Mike Sheridan and Buffalo Bill, but left his cabinet behind him in Washington to transact official business.

President McKinley will travel across the continent surrounded by his entire cabinet, with the single exception of Secretary Gage, who has consented to remain in Washington. It is proposed to transact important business while en route. The cabinet officers will keep in close touch with the heads of bureaus of the respective departments. The President will transact all of the vast routine which the chief executive must look after while in Washington. A corps of expert telegraph operators, representing the two big telegraph companies, will accompany the train to handle official messages, and every telegraph station along the lines of the railroads which are to be traversed will be subject to their orders to the exclusion of all commercial and newspaper business. Cabinet meetings are to be held on Tuesdays and Fridays, just as they are now held in Washington, whether the train is speeding across the deserts of Arizona or is sidetracked in the railroad yards at New Orleans.

The questions pertaining to domestic and foreign policies will be discussed. Cipher dispatches from all over the world will be laid before the President, experts from the State Department being in attendance to reduce them to English. The conclusions reached upon all public questions will be conveyed to the acting heads of the departments in this city, and will by them be disseminated to all those concerned.

Make-Up of the Train.

There will be six cars in this train. President and Mrs. McKinley, with Private Secretary McKinley, will occupy one; cabinet ministers and their wives two; reporters and clerks one; dining car, and baggage car. Among the baggage will be a "baggage shop," a bathroom and a library. The train will be vestibuled, named with the best of the railroads can produce, and a pilot engine will precede it a mile or two nearly all the time. Every precaution will be taken to prevent the occurrence of a catastrophe. Military and official inspection of all mailbags to be traversed will be made. The loss of the trip will be Secretary Cortelyou. He will be in absolute charge from the time the train leaves Washington until its return.

Trip for Recreation.

As this is to be a trip for recreation and pleasure, the President wants it understood that he will avoid formal receptions wherever possible and make speeches only where he cannot escape doing so. Instead of attending social functions and dinners, he and his traveling companions want to take long, invigorating drives and go to the theaters. Boat rides and short excursions on railways to points worth visiting will please them more than standing in line and shaking hands with multitudes. They want to see everything that will serve to give them an idea of the progress and advancement of the country, and its commercial growth and mercantile stability.

Mr. McKinley and the members of his cabinet are to be accompanied by their wives and several other ladies, well known in Washington society, will accompany the party.

The President will visit the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. He has agreed to spend several days in looking over the sights of that much-advertised show. Then he is to go to Niagara Falls and make a trip down the American rapids. After he has done that and his party will embark on a new special train for Washington, arriving there June 15.

President McKinley will "swing around the circle" to the extent of traveling about 13,000 miles on the fastest, safest, most comfortable and best-equipped train American can produce.

Crawford County Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1901.

NUMBER 10.

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

A Mysterious Tragedy Agitating the People of Vermont.

Much mystery surrounds the supposed murder of Ida Fosburg, at Shoreham, Vt. It is quite certain that she died from the effects of strychnine, which came in an envelope through the mail. It was believed at first that she had ordered the poison and taken it with suicidal intent. Later, circumstantial evidence led the authorities to believe that some other person, who might have desired her death, had sent the poison to her and that she had taken it in the belief that it was something else. On this theory her affianced husband, Aldace Vondette, was arrested, but after a preliminary examination was released. On a recent evening the greatest surprise in the case was sprung. Nelson Jones, son of Merritt Jones, one of the wealthiest men in the county, was placed under arrest.

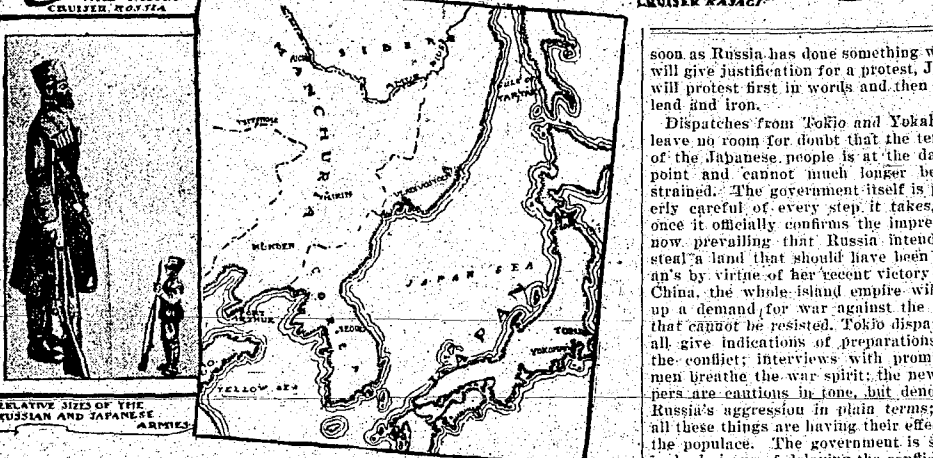
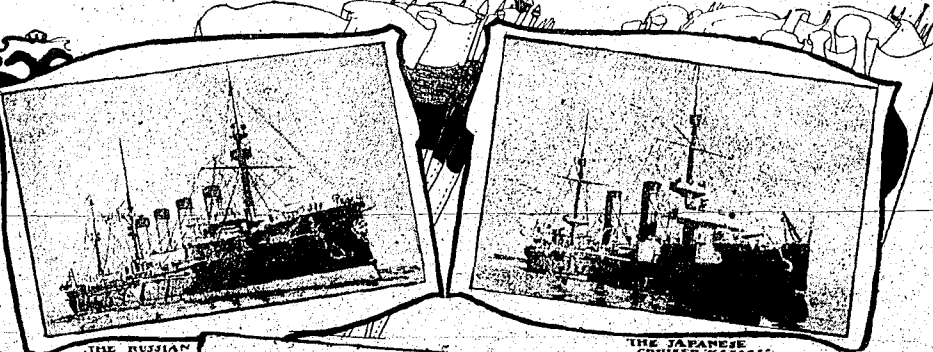
Miss Fosburg was in the employ of Merritt Jones. Early in March, F. C. Spooner, a druggist at Brandon, received



MISS FOSBURG AND HER HOME.

a letter asking him to send some strychnine to "kill sparrows." The letter was dated "Shoreham," and signed "Ida Fosburg," but was not in her writing. The druggist mailed fifteen grains of the poison as directed. He first inclosed it in a paper wrapper marked "Poison," and placed this in one of his business envelopes. The envelope found in Miss Fosburg's room was not the same. The mail for the Jones household was usually brought by Nelson Jones, the young man under arrest. It is believed that he delivered the fatal missive to Miss Fosburg, but whether he knew its contents or not is the important question. It is the

CZAR AND MIKADO MAY FIGHT.



RELATIVE SIZE OF THE RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE ARMIES.

"Russia and Japan will be at war before summer—perhaps before the middle of spring." This is the consensus of diplomatic opinion in Washington, according to a correspondent, although the American and foreign diplomats from whom expressions on the situation are asked for publication are naturally reticent and almost silent. Privately, however, these men, who to a large extent hold in their hands the fate of nations, shake their heads solemnly when they are led into an expression of their views. The present lull in incidents that might provoke early hostilities does not deceive anybody familiar with the deep-seated causes of the hatred between the two countries, or those who know the present temper of the Japanese people. It is looked upon as the calm before the storm which seems bound to break sooner or later, and to all appearances soon.

The main point of belief is that Japan will suddenly break her reserve and precipitate the expected war by taking the bull by the horns and assuming a provocative attitude over Korea, which, of course, is a matter of throwing down the gauntlet to the czar. The Japanese know that if Russia is likely to persist in her encroachments on Manchuria, and the czar shows no sign of desisting from his long-established policy to that end, the chances of Japan will diminish in reverse proportion as Russia's scheme succeeds. The Japs are perfectly aware of the fact that if war must come over this question, the sooner it comes the better it will be for them. It is undoubtedly the impression, not only in high diplomatic but in the higher business circles as well, that Russia intends to possess herself of Manchuria. On the other hand, it is accurate knowledge that justifies them in saying that Japan is persuaded that Russia proposes obtaining possession of Manchuria, ultimately Korea, and that as

PLAGUE IS HERE.

Dread Bubo Disease Gets a Foot-hold on American Soil.

The most dreaded of all of the physical afflictions of mankind, the bubonic plague has gained a foothold in America, and the federal authorities are taking vigorous steps to hold in check so far as is possible the fearful disease. The past half decade has been a period of investigation and study, and the commission hastened to San Francisco by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate supposed cases of the malady there has returned to Washington with confirmation of the worst suspicions.

The text of their report has not been made public, but it is known that the investigators found a committee of San Francisco citizens to deny the existence of the plague there and protest against any steps which might place an embargo upon the Eastern business of their great State.

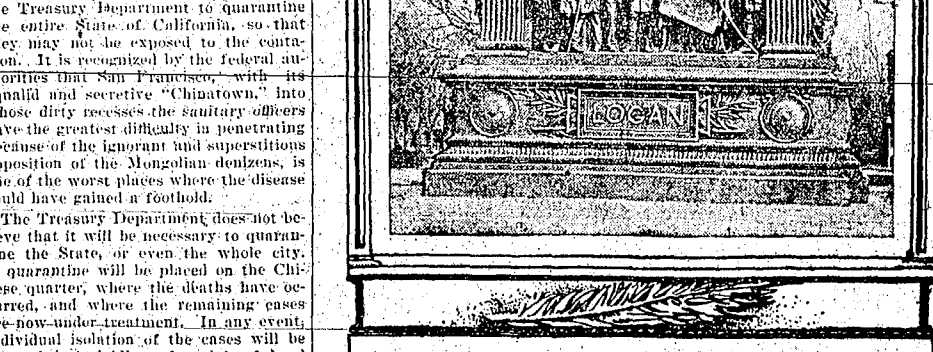
That general alarm felt among the neighbors of California is evidenced by numerous petitions, telegraphed from Western States to Washington asking the Treasury Department to quarantine the entire State of California, so that they may not be exposed to the contagion. It is recognized by the federal authorities that San Francisco, with its squalid and secretive "Chinatown," into whose dirty recesses the sanitary officers have the greatest difficulty in penetrating because of the ignorant and superstitious opposition of the Mongolian denizens, is one of the worst places where the disease could have gained a foothold.

The Treasury Department does not believe that it will be necessary to quarantine the State, or even the whole city. A quarantine will be placed on the Chinese quarter, where the deaths have occurred, and where the remaining cases are now under treatment. In any event, individual isolation of the cases will be effected and rigidly enforced by federal command. The disease was undoubtedly brought to America from oriental countries by ships flying between this country and the far East.

Surgeons of the marine hospital service stationed in various parts of the world have reported to the Treasury Department a total of more than 40,000 cases of bubonic plague and 18,000 deaths from the disease since November last, and these reports in many cases do not include the period between December and March. "Treasury" Department reports show the disease, although most violent in India, exists in every part of the world.

Statue of Gen. Logan

UNVEILED IN WASHINGTON.



FRANKLIN SIMMONS' STATUE OF GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

Gen. John A. Logan's statue, regarded as a masterpiece of the sculptor's art, was unveiled in Washington Tuesday morning. President McKinley was present and made a brief address. Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York made the speech of the day, and the veil that concealed the statue was pulled aside by Master John Tucker, a grandson of the famous soldier and statesman. Mrs. Logan was one of the most conspicuous and interested spectators, but there were many notable figures at hand. A military detachment from the District of Columbia furnished the escort of honor to the President and his cabinet.

The statue has a fine position in Iowa Circle, in the center of what is now the most fashionable part of the Capital city. The statue is unique in being the only one of the kind that has been erected in the United States. The monument, being wholly of bronze and the pedestal ornamented with about twenty life-size figures in high relief, is a masterpiece of art which is a credit to the sculptor, friends of Gen. Logan, and to the work of the Republic.

The pedestal is about twenty feet high, and on one side is represented Gen. Logan in consultation with officers in his command, as shown in the accompanying illustration, the others being the principal generals of the Army of the Tennessee. They are Gen. Logan, Dodge, Hagen, Schoom, Leggett, Blair, Moxey, and Strong.

On the opposite side Gen. Logan is depicted taking the oath as United States Senator. Vice-President Arthur is in the chair administering the oath, while grouped around them are Senators Cullum, Conkling, Evans, Miller, Vanhook and Thurman. At each end of the pedestal is an ideal female figure, one representing the defense of the Union and the other the return of peace and the restoration.

Gen. Logan is represented as riding with unsheathed sword, as at the battle of Atlanta; he is in front of his soldiers, giving them encouragement, as was often his custom. The horse is a wonderful piece of work, and will undoubtedly compare favorably with any similar figure in bronze in Europe or America.

FARM LIFE THE BEST

ILLINOIS BOYS URGED TO STAY IN THE COUNTRY.

Plan to Check Emigration to the Cities Is Adopted—District School Teachers Will Aid—Course in Agriculture Prepared.

To stem the tide of emigration of farm boys to the cities will hereafter be one of the duties of the Illinois district school teachers. At the meeting of County School Superintendents at Springfield the statement was made that the attendance at country schools was falling off so fast as almost to threaten their extinction. This assertion was confirmed in a measure by the last census report, which indicates clearly that the rural population of Illinois is drifting gradually to the cities and larger towns, leaving the farms with a smaller population each year.

A plan to check this emigration has been a problem engaging the attention of country educators for years, and they think a solution has been reached finally in the bill permitting the consolidation of poor districts and the new course of agriculture just introduced into the rural schools of the State.

Assuming that the country boy grows up ignorant of the real beauties of country life and farming, a course of study has been prepared which will stimulate his interest in things agricultural. When he becomes of age the theory is that he will choose to remain on the farm rather than seek the more strenuous life of the city.

A committee of school superintendents was appointed by the Springfield convention to prepare the new course. It follows closely the course in the University of Illinois' College of Agriculture.

Every topic concerning the farm is covered in a detailed description of each kind of grain, vegetable, and fruit being required of the scholars. The students are expected to plant experimental patches of various products, watching each daily and reporting on the progress made. The amount constituting a day's work in the different lines of labor about a farm is asked in one question, and the student is required to make a close study of the subject.

China finally refused to sign the Manchurian treaty. Russian troops held Manchuria. Moreover, Russia is bending every energy to complete the Transiberian Railway through Manchuria to Port Arthur, and the workmen will not only be protected by troops, but it may be set down as certain the completed railroad will always be guarded by soldiers. Practically, then, Russia today holds Manchuria and is not likely to voluntarily give up control of the province. Only three powers—the United States, Great Britain and Germany—are strong enough to essay the task of driving Russia out of Manchuria. American intervention is out of the question, while Great Britain and Germany cannot agree. Evidently there is no prospect that any of the powers will come to the aid of China. Japan claims Korea as her own ultimate inheritance, while Russia in Manchuria will always be a menace to Korea as well as to Japan. Motives of self-protection naturally lead Japan to make war on Russia. Under exactly similar circumstances it might well be believed that the United States would go to war to prevent Germany or Great Britain or France from taking possession of Mexico, where the presence of a great rival power would be a constant menace to this country. Japan is a conservative nation, tenacious of her rights. She feels strong enough to cope with Russia on the sea, but prudently doubts her ability to successfully meet the czar's army on land. Her position is a difficult one and the situation perplexing.



FOREIGN.

The presence of the Italian fleet at Toulon and the fetes arranged in honor of the Duke of Genoa by the French government may have political significance, fraught with interest to all Europe. Italy's place in the dreadnought may be vacant within two years. If Victor Emmanuel withdraws from the alliance with Germany and Austria—an alliance dating from March 13, 1887—he will be compelled by force of Italy's isolation in Europe to seek new friendships. France can go nowhere but to France and Russia. In many respects an alliance between Italy, France and Russia would be of immense advantage to all three, for it would almost beyond question give them the control of the Mediterranean Sea. It will not be surprising if Italy casts loose from the alliance with Germany and Austria and throws her political fortunes with those of France and Russia.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the law of associations, and it now goes to the Senate. In the meantime, the Chamber has taken a recess until May 12. The law is aimed at the suppression of the Assommoirs and the teaching by the Jesuits. These religious associations make no secret of their hostility to the republic. Their newspaper, Le Croix, published in Paris, is the open friend of the monarchy. It is not surprising, therefore, that the present French ministry, formed nearly two years ago with the avowed purpose of killing off the enemies of the republic, should make vigorous war on the religious associations.

The Danish elections resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the government. Of the 110 constituencies the Liberals and Reformists carried 73, the Moderate Leftists 15, the Social Democrats 14, and the Ministerialists 8. The result of the election is more significant than might be supposed. It practically works a peaceful revolution in the system of government and one that places the power more directly in the hands of the people.

Rhode Island still remains the most densely populated State in the Union.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff..... Geo. F. Owee
Clerk..... James J. Collier
Register..... John H. Jelling
Treasurer..... Adolph Taylor
Prosecuting Attorney..... J. E. Lister
Judge of Probate..... John C. Haxson
C. C. Court..... O. H. Haxson
Surveyor..... Wm. Blazek

SUPERVISORS.

South Branch..... F. P. Richardson
Beaver Creek..... Frank Lee
Maple Forest..... F. R. Decker
Grayling..... Adolph Taylor
Friedberg..... James Smith

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. White, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. McQuibb, Pastor. Regular Services every 2nd and 4th Sundays in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 388, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening or before the fall of the moon.

Mrs. F. M. Nicholson, W. M.
J. F. Hux, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. H. Wisner, Post Com.

J. C. Hanson, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 102, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. F. E. Erickhoff, President.

JULIA FOURNIER, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 134—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

R. D. Connors, H. E.

A. Taylor, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 102—Meets every Tuesday evening.

HENRY TREMBLY, N. G.

M. E. Simpson, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall. H. Dougherty, Captain.
P. D. Brooks, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening.

J. J. Collen, Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 88, meets Wednesday evenings or before the full of the moon.

Mrs. F. N. Harris, W. M.
Mrs. Etta Coventry, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. O. F., No. 701—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

E. Matson, R. S.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 660, L. O. T. M.—Meets first and third Friday of each month.

Mrs. L. L. Jones, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCAION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 14, K. P., meets in Castle Blank the first and third Wednesday of each month.

A. McLean, R. of M. S.

H. A. Hannan, C. C.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R., meet the second and fourth Friday evenings in each month. MARILDA SHREVE, President.
Effie Lightfoot, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Crawford County.

Exchange Bank

N. MICHELSON & R. HANSON,

PROPRIETORS.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Money to loan. Deposits of \$1.00 and upward received, subject to check on demand, and exchange sold.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to.

We guarantee every accommodation consistent with good banking.

HENRY BAUMAN, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Residence: First door north of Avalanche office.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Office in Corner Building, 2d floor.

GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER,

Attorney at Law and Notary.

Presiding Attorney for Crawford County.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peñinsular avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Advertisements.

Advertisements. If you get a sign over your door, you are an advertiser. The sign is intended to advertise your business to the passer-by. An advertisement in a reliable paper is a call to attention. You can't carry every sign to your sign, but the Newspaper can carry your sign to everybody.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

TRADE SHOWS GAINS.

STRONG TONE IN ALL LINES OF BUSINESS.

Marked Activity in Distribution of Merchandise—Government Makes a Very Favorable Report on Wheat Crop—Bloody Battle with Gypsies.

"The tone of general business has been better this week. Market activity in the distribution of merchandise is reflected in the gains of 45.9 per cent in bank clearings at New York, compared with 1900. Even the textile markets show pronounced gain. Activity in the metals division has taken pig-iron production to near record figures, and some dealers do not see how production of partly finished forms this year is to be made to meet the demand. The government report of the condition of wheat on April 1 is the surest possible basis upon which expectation of continued commercial prosperity could be founded. Stringency of money is largely local in New York, and does not affect reports from other cities. Cities of favorable conditions in collections," according to R. C. Dun & Co.'s review of trade. "Textile fabrics are in better position, although improvement is slight and confined to a few special lines. Failures for the week numbered 203 in the United States, against 193 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 41 last year."

PILOT TO KIDNAP BOYS.

Sons of Two Wealthy Cleveland, Ohio, Citizens Are Being Guarded.
It has developed that a plot was recently on foot to kidnap the sons of two wealthy Cleveland residents of Cleveland. Letters of a threatening nature have been received by the families of the boys, and every effort is being made to guard them from harm. Two of the boys, Cyrus and David Ford, are sons of H. Clark Ford, a lawyer and real estate man, who lives at No. 2404 Euclid avenue, and the third boy is the 14-year-old son of R. E. Whitman of No. 2473 Euclid avenue. Whitman is treasurer of the East End Bank and Trust Company. Both families are wealthy, and it is thought that the boys were to be held for ransom.

GYPSIES FIGHT WITH POSSE.

One Killed and Three Wounded During Battle in Pennsylvania.
In a fight on the mountains near Lilly, Pa., between a band of gypsies and a posse of officers, one gypsy man was killed outright, a gypsy woman shot through the shoulder, a gypsy woman killed, and a gypsy man was wounded in the mouth, and Frank Conns, his assistant, was shot through the bowels. Conns is expected to die. The gypsies, accused of thefts, were followed by a constable, who secured assistance. On the approach of the posse the gypsies, seeing escape was impossible, made a stand and opened fire.

Lawyer Uses His Revolver.
Henry W. Scott, an attorney, formerly of New York City, went in a cab to the house of his father-in-law, in Kansas City, Kan., and demanded to see his wife, who left him some time ago. Mrs. Scott refused to see her husband, who thereupon drew a revolver and fired five shots through the door, injuring no one. He was arrested.

Artist Shoots Himself.
Bert A. Cassidy, the well-known animal painter and newspaper illustrator, fatally shot himself at the editorial rooms of the Chicago Daily News. It had been known for some time that he was in domestic trouble, but his attempt upon his life proved a great shock to his friends.

Die in a Mountain Slide.
A huge mass of snow and rock swept down from the mountain near Adelaide, on the Florence and Grapier-Chester Railroad, burying a work train and killing three men and seriously injuring four others.

Big Dry Goods Firm Outlets.
Hood, Poulk & Co., Philadelphia's big dry goods house, is going out of business. The time at which the stock company's capital for the reorganization of the firm could be made available for the purpose has expired.

Cancer Cured by the X-Ray.
Joseph Cairn Simpson, the San Francisco horseman and turf writer who suffered for years with a malignant cancer of the face, is now thoroughly cured. It was the mysterious X-ray that restored his health.

Omaha Loses Packing Plant.
The Hammond Packing Company, with packing plants at Hammond, Ind.; St. Joseph, Mo., and South Omaha, has decided to close its plant at South Omaha and to do all its business from Hammond and St. Joseph.

Plot to Kill Kruger.
"The police of this city," so an Amsterdam correspondent, "recently learned of a contemplated attempt upon the life of Mr. Kruger. One of the persons arrested is said to have made a confession."

Noted Mormon Apostle Dies.
Apostle George O. Cannon, for more than twenty years the head of the Mormon Church, died in Monterey, Cal., of nervous prostration.

Seventy Chinese Drowned.
A special dispatch from Hongkong says two Chinese steamers came into collision between Canton and Wu-Chow, and that seventy Chinese were drowned.

Mob Attacks a Policeman.
A mob of about 200 men and women attacked Patrolman Willbridge of Omaha with pitchforks and clubs when he attempted to arrest two men for dumping garbage inside the city limits. Willbridge drew his revolver and shot one of the men, Charles Ross, in the leg.

Fruit Canning Plant Burns.
Hunt Brothers' fruit canning plant at Hayward, Cal., was destroyed by fire. The company's boarding house and eighty-five cottages were also burned. The loss will exceed \$125,000.

Big Hosiery Factory Burns.
Fire destroyed the new plant of the Barnesville, Ohio, Hosiery Company, causing a loss of \$60,000. Just how the fire originated is a mystery. More than 100 employees are thrown out of work. It is not likely that the factory will be rebuilt.

Father and Son Killed.
Bernard Frost, for a number of years a member of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange, once worth \$500,000, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. Soon after taking the acid an announcement was made on the floor of the exchange that Frost had fallen.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

GIRLS SOLD BY GYPSIES.

People of Mommence, Ill., Desert Business to Drive Nomads Away.
The sale of two girls, members of a gypsy band, at Mommence, Ill., brought on a riot for a time, threatened serious results. So angry were the citizens over the traffic that when a court failed to punish the wanderers the citizens abandoned stores and factories, the school was closed, and men, women and children united in a mob which drove the gypsy band from town. The deal which caused all the trouble was the sale of Juanita Costello, her guardian, Nicholas Karopkin, a Russian, to a Brazilian, also a member of the band, the price paid being \$800. The girls refused to recognize the sale and threatened to kill their prospective master. The Brazilian then wrote out a warrant for Karopkin, charging the obtaining of money by false pretenses. A squad of special police was found necessary to secure the Russian, who drew a revolver on the officers. The failure to secure an interpreter made it impossible to get evidence against the prisoner and he was discharged. During the trial before Magistrate Lloyd all the stores and offices closed and school was dismissed, so the Russian found the entire population of the town gathered when he started back to camp. Threats of lynching and of tar and feathers were made. The gypsies packed up their belongings and fled before any one was found to lead the mob against them.

TELLS STORY OF HIS CRIMES.

Young Dupuy of Minneapolis Confesses to Burglary and Arson.
A young man giving the name D. M. Dupuy, who had been arrested at the Children's Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, on a charge of attempting to defraud the proprietor, made a remarkable confession to the chief of police. He said that his right name was M. R. Dupuy and that his home was in Minneapolis. While at Minneapolis he had claimed he earned \$200 from Fletcher Brothers of the Minneapolis Elevator Company, by which he was employed as confidential clerk and bookkeeper. Then he says he fled, only to return and steal \$100 worth of goods from the company's storehouse, after which he set fire to the building, the destruction of an entire block. Seeking his parents, he was aided by them in escaping. His parents, he claims, were respectable and wealthy and urged him to flee, so as not to disgrace them.

TELLS OF BANK ROBBERY.

Indiana Convict Clears Up a Mystery of Sedalia, Mo.
The mystery surrounding the theft of \$100,000 in greenbacks from the Bank of Commerce of Sedalia, Mo., Aug. 1, 1898, has been cleared by a convict named James E. Freeman, now in Michigan City, Ind., for life. His story has been corroborated by Chief of Police Love of Sedalia. According to Freeman, the theft was committed by Irvin Gamble, a professional bank sneak, who entered the vault of the Bank of Commerce at the noon hour and got away with the money while Freeman watched outside. At 2 p.m. Kan. Gamble ran away with \$8,000 of the money, and has not been seen since then. Freeman says his only reason for confessing is that he has almost a life sentence before him to serve for nearly killing a fellow convict.

Bishop Held to Be Guilty.

Judge Barrett of the State court at Omaha, filed his decision in the case against Bishop David N. McIntire of Spokane, adjudging the bishop guilty as charged of intentionally defrauding James Mischie, a widow, of \$700, which he induced her to lend him on a five-year note by alleging the Lord had sent him to her.

Heroic Nurses Rescue Insane Patients.

Fire broke out at the entrance of Santa Clara hospital for the insane at Indianapolis. The flames were extinguished with slight damage. The greatest difficulty was in controlling the patients of the two wards and getting them to a place of safety. This was accomplished by the female nurses, who displayed rare heroism.

Wabash Train Is Wrecked.

Wabash passenger train No. 14, south bound, was wrecked at Wilcox, Mo., by running into an open switch. The engine was overturned and the mail car thrown into the ditch. Beyond slight injuries to Engineer Rogers and the fireman from jumping, no one was hurt.

Famous Meritine Plows Up.

The famous Meritine, which Lieut. Hobson sank at the entrance of Santiago harbor, was blown up by means of dynamite. The entrance to the harbor, which hitherto has been dangerous, is now greatly improved. A large crowd witnessed the blasting.

St. Louis Broker Kills Himself.

Frederick Gove Cochran, aged 55 years, a broker on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, committed suicide at his residence in Clayton. Cyanide of potassium was used. Business troubles are supposed to have caused him to end his life.

Jessie Morrison Case Delayed.

It is announced that the Jessie Morrison murder case at Emporia, Kan., will not be tried until September. The attorneys on both sides desired the postponement. The case had been set for the June term of court.

Spent a Lifetime in Prison.

Jesse Wray, one of the most notorious counterfeiters of the country, died in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary, from old age. He was 83 years old and had served nearly half a century of his life behind prison bars.

Soup Makers Organize.

As a result of a two days' conference in Chicago representatives of thirty-five of the largest soup manufacturing concerns in the country have effected an organization to be known as the American Soup Manufacturers' Association.

Tragedy in Milwaukee.

Attorney Edward E. Moore, a member of the famous old Iron Brigade, shot and killed his wife and then ended his own life at the home of his brother-in-law in Milwaukee.

Kills Wife and Himself.

Henry Devere, aged 52, killed his 19-year-old wife in Louisville by cutting her throat, and then committed suicide in the same manner. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.10; heavy, \$2.90 to \$3.00; light, \$2.80 to \$2.90; choice, \$3.20 to \$3.30; corn, No. 2, red, 71c to 72c; white, 72c to 73c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 41c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; potatoes, 34c to 35c per bushel.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.10; corn, No. 2, 71c to 72c; white, 72c to 73c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 41c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; potatoes, 34c to 35c per bushel.

St. Paul—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.10; corn, No. 2, 71c to 72c; white, 72c to 73c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 41c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; potatoes, 34c to 35c per bushel.

St. Paul—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.10; corn, No. 2, 71c to 72c; white, 72c to 73c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 41c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; potatoes, 34c to 35c per bushel.

FOUR INJURED BY EXPLOSION.

St. Louis Drug Store Is Wrecked in a Mysterious Manner.
Four people were injured, a building almost wrecked, a drug store demolished and considerable excitement created by an explosion in the drug store of Dr. John L. Cassidy, at Broadway and Broadway street, St. Louis. Dr. Cassidy was hurt through the chest, and the store into the street, a distance of thirty feet. Mrs. Emma Bickel, Mrs. Nettie Habegger and Mrs. Margaret Kist were standing in front of the store, waiting for a street car, when the explosion came, and were slightly hurt. Dr. Cassidy could not explain the explosion. He said he went into the rear room to poke up the fire in the stove. A spark fell into a box of matches and they ignited a pile of paper. He attempted to smother it and remembers nothing more, as he was knocked unconscious.

ALASKA COMPANIES COMBINE.

Large Commercial and Transportation Interests Are Merged.
Details of the combination of a number of Alaska commercial and transportation companies, which have been pending for several weeks, have been completed. The Alaska Commercial Company, the Alaska Exploration Company, the Seattle-Yukon Transportation Company and the Empire Transportation Company have been merged into two corporations—the Northern Commercial Company, with a capital of \$3,500,000, and the Northern Commercial Company, with a capital of \$7,000,000.

TIES HIMSELF TO BURNING STACK.

Young Farmer Ends His Life by Fire, Knife and Barbed Wire.
Guy Anderson of Waco, Neb., committed suicide, adopting a peculiarly shocking means of ending his life. He wrapped barbed wire around himself and tied the wire to a post at a stack of straw, then ignited the straw and cut his throat, causing death to come amid the most horrible tortures. The young man was a steady-going, industrious young farmer and no possible cause can be assigned for the deed.

GIRL BURNS TO DEATH.

Hair Catches Fire from Flame of Gasoline Stove.
While Miss Maggie Ribbers, a milliner at Ada, Minn., was preparing her toilet she was burned to death. She had heated a curling iron over a small gasoline stove. In some manner her hair caught fire and the flame communicated to the building and the building was destroyed. Miss Ribbers' screams were heard by neighbors, but before she could be rescued she was burned to a crisp.

Leaves Fortune to Porter.

A "tip" of nearly \$100,000 is the reward George W. Thurston, negro Pullman car porter, gets for the attentions he paid Mrs. Eliza Jane Evans of New York, who was frequently a passenger on his car. Mrs. Evans died on March 18 and Thurston is named as the principal beneficiary of an estate estimated at between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

Buffalo Bonds Go Quickly.

The full amount and more of the \$500,000 issue of second mortgage Pan-American bonds recently auctioned off by the Legislature has been underwritten. The entire issue was taken in less than four days.

Six Killed by an Ore Slide.

By the giving way of the cribbing in the Granite mine on Battle Mountain at Victor, Colo., a house occupied by Henry Smith was crushed like an egg shell and Smith, his wife, three children and a woman visitor were instantly killed.

Fire at Chicago Hotel Quoted.

The Russell House block, including the Russell Theater, in Ottawa, Ont., was destroyed by fire. Many guests were forced to leave all their belongings behind them and escape in their night clothing. So far as known no lives were lost.

Syndicate Buys the Livingston.

The Hill-Morgan syndicate has obtained control of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and an official announcement is expected in a day or two.

Two Dead in Train Wreck.

The two men who were killed in the "Overland Limited" South Pacific burned near Wells, Neb. Two firemen were killed.

BOX OF 10 TRIPS TO WED.

Refusal of License Blocks a Well-Planned Elopement.
A well-planned elopement was brought to a sudden ending when Arthur Buser, 16 years old, of Crawfordville, Ind., was refused a license to marry Miss Jennie Sanders, aged 15. It is alleged Miss Sanders became deeply infatuated with her boy lover about a year ago, but on account of the youth's age but little attention was given to the matter. However, a short time ago the parents of the boy became aware of the serious nature of her love for their child and beseeched Miss Sanders to desist from her attentions. This she refused to do, and as a result the boy was constantly kept under guard. The other night Arthur confessed to his parents that he was in love with Miss Sanders and asked if he could marry her. In the morning, however, he was put to bed. In the morning, however, his room was found empty. The youth had escaped through the window. A call at the Sanders residence developed that Miss Sanders had also flown. When the parents of the eloping couple reached the clerk's office they found the pair in tears because Arthur was too young to get a license. Miss Sanders says she will wait until Master Buser is of age.

MOB LYNCHES WHITE MAN.

Prisoner Taken from Jail at Osceola, Ark., and Hanged.
May Henry of Luxora, Ark., was taken from jail at Osceola, Ark., and lynched. He was a young white man, son of a respectable farmer, and his crime was the murder of Claude King at a place of bad repute in Luxora, on Sunday, March 31. The mob, numbering about fifteen, entered Osceola about midnight. Sentries were posted along the main street and a posse was sent out to effect the capture of Deputy Sheriff Goodrich and Nick Watchman Stewart. Both were disarmed and compelled to accompany the lynchers. Arriving at the jail the lynchers opened the front door and made their way to the cell room. Henry sank on his knees and commenced to pray. He was marched out into the jail, a rope was fastened to his neck and he was hanged to a large walnut tree, from whose limbs the victim was left dangling in the air. After it was found that Henry was dead the mob rode out of town.

HANGS IN SIGHT OF WOMEN.

Well-Dressed Man Commits Suicide in Kansas City Yard.
A well-dressed man called at several residences in Kansas City and tried to borrow a revolver, a razor or a toilet set. He entered a back yard, tore down a clothesline, walked to a small tree near by and, knotting one end about his neck and another to a limb, drew up his knees and slowly strangled to death. A hundred people whose attention had been attracted by the man's attempt to borrow a weapon saw the proceedings, but they were all women. They set up a general screaming and their shouts brought George Dean from his work. He cut the rope and let the man to the ground. He was still alive, but died while Dean was trying to revive him. Nothing that would establish the man's identity was found in his pockets.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

An attempt was made to wreck No. 1 westbound Short Line passenger at Malad Bridge, 100 miles east of Boise, Idaho. A large number of ties were piled on the track. The engineer did not see the obstruction in time to stop the train. The engine was damaged and the train was delayed several hours.

Armour Institute Enriched.

Armour Institute in Chicago was enriched \$1,000,000 by a gift of cash and securities from Mrs. P. D. Armour and J. Ogden Armour and other lady. Added to property amounting to between \$2,500,000 and \$4,000,000 given by P. D. Armour during his life, the gift makes the total resources of the institute close to \$5,000,000.

Kills Himself with an Ax.

The body of John Connolly, a wood chopper, was found dead in his cabin in the Santa Cruz mountains near Wrights, Cal. He had swung a broadsword by a rope in the air when the blade fell on his head and the ax would fall across his neck, which he stretched on a block of wood conveniently located.

Plot to Slay Loubet.

A dispatch from Paris says that the French detectives were privately informed of a projected attempt to assassinate President Loubet during his coming trip. Extraordinary precautions have been taken everywhere, and the usual police protection has been doubled.

Kansas Convicted of Murder.

At Marion, Kan., Robert H. Burton was convicted of murder in the first degree of killing Frederick Hoffman, a neighboring farmer, last November, and was given a life sentence. He was married and had a girl and Burton shot Hoffman in the face with a shotgun.

Akron Incendiarist at Work.

Another attempt has been made to destroy a number of shops in East Akron, Ohio, by fire. The incendiary was partially successful. A pile of oil waste was placed in the kin sheds of the Standard Toy Marble Company. These were destroyed, entailing a loss of \$1,000.

Honor to John A. Logan.

The magnificent equestrian statue of Gen. John A. Logan, erected in Iowa Circle, Washington, D. C., in loving memory of the distinguished warrior and statesman by his countrymen, was unveiled by the people who served so well, was unveiled Tuesday afternoon.

Kills Husband During a Quarrel.

James Bailey of Indianapolis, Ind., was killed by his wife, Laura Bailey. Bailey had inherited a row between himself and a former marriage and Mrs. Bailey's brother and the woman slew him with a shotgun.

Bold Robbers Get \$750.

William Roberts, treasurer of the Acme Box Company in Chicago, was held up by three highwaymen in broad daylight and robbed of \$750, which he had just drawn from the bank to pay off the men in the factory.

Buy Island for Shipyard.

Confirmation has been received of a gigantic ship-building enterprise to be established on Parry's Island, in the Delaware, near Philadelphia. Vickers' Sons & Maxim are said to be in the deal.

THE PULSE OF THE PRESS

Japan speaks out plainly, like a nation that has found itself and has the courage of its convictions. New York Tribune.

Japan is not anxious for a fight, but wishes it distinctly understood that she has quite a stock of ammunition on hand. —Scranton Tribune.

Possibly the Supreme Justices decided to take a vacation in order to see whether the flag would turn around and follow the court.—Grand Rapids Press.

A great, growing, prosperous city being compelled to borrow money to carry on its expenses shows extremely poor business management. —Toledo Blade.

Some of the newspapers of the State are forgetting the all-important test—the seed corn question—while asserting that they were the first to publish sermons.—Iowa State Register.

The California prize crop is cornered. Do the grasping speculators who have excited this crop think California prunes are among the necessities of life? —Chicago Tribune.

What shall we do with Aguinaldo, to be sure? And what, by the way, would Aguinaldo have done with Finston if the game had gone the other way? —Minneapolis Times.

Banished from the United States, prize fighting is to be transferred to Bermuda. A long-suffering and disgusted public has kicked the brutal sport out of the country.—Des Moines News.

As a sort of compromise, the grounds of the Buffalo Fair may be kept open every other Sunday. This looks like making a distinction between being killed for a sheep and a lamb.—New York Sun.

Enlightened Englishmen perceive that they must improve their methods and advance the intelligence and efficiency of their workmen if they are to keep up in the industrial race.—Chicago Chronicle.

England has discovered that a king could never be a queen. Perhaps the next discovery will come with the question of the century—Kings come high, must we have them? —Baltimore American.

While other cities are scrambling for Carnegie libraries, Omaha is enjoying a handsome library erected by an enterprising people. When Omaha wants a thing she buys it.—Omaha World-Herald.

Connecticut bachelors who are over 40 years of age have to pay a marriage license fee of \$100. It would seem that the casual observer that a bachelor of over 40 was entitled to a subsidy.—Baltimore American.

The New York World and the Hartford Times think that the capture of Aguinaldo was a put-up job, and that Aguinaldo was in the plot from the very beginning. He was in it at the end all right.—Springfield Union.

Japan is a good friend of the United States, and Russia is an ally, if not a better one. Should the two nations fight, however, American sympathy would probably be with David rather than Goliath.—Scranton Herald.

Tunstall's strategy in effecting the capture of Aguinaldo will restore the waning faith of the nation in the genuineness of the incidents in Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales and in the career of the Jibbawabaw.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

One of the chief causes of disturbances in Russia is the great difference between the majority of the people and the few highly educated. The university students are restive under the system with which their ignorant peasants are satisfied. —Kansas City Star.

Before casting aspersions on Tunstall's feat of capturing Aguinaldo, the English press would do well to devise its counterpart in accomplishing the greatly desired corraling of a South African perigrinating postillion called De Wet.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

There will never be a satisfactory settlement with regard to the Alaskan frontier so long as Great Britain claims that which is our own. She has no more right to push her borders westward in Alaska than we have to make a landing in Scotland.—Providence Telegram.

The people want enterprise. They want the news. They want these things, and want them served in the best possible time and the best possible way, but the paper that prints rubbish is not a solid foundation of sincerity and honesty is the only paper which lasts.—Denver Times.

Amid voluminous and conflicting communications passing between the great powers over various Eastern questions only one thing is unanimously conceded—that Russia has and will continue to keep Manchuria. It is Russia that refuses to permit necessary letter writing.—Chicago Chronicle.

The contention heretofore maintained in America that, under certain conditions, this government can withdraw from the vital engagements of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and by so doing practically put an end to it, is justified by the provisions of the treaty itself.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

News of Minor Note.

Minnesota passed an anti-cigarette law. Burned street school, Birmingham, N. Y., burned. Loss \$10,000.

Hawaiian Legislature gives ex-Queen Lili a pension of \$12,000 a year.

Burglars cracked a safe in Harrington's store, Carthage, Mo. Fire followed. Loss \$46,000.

Nicholas Henry, 19, who killed a railway gatekeeper at Cleveland, Ohio, gets a life sentence.

James McCrea, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania lines, may be made president of the B. & O.

House of Lords adopted Lord Salisbury's motion to revise the King's anti-Roman Catholic accession oath.

Marshall Whiteley, Augusta, Ga., was killed in attempting to arrest Tom Scott, a moonshiner. Scott was also killed.

Four boilers in sawmill, Glenest, Fla., blew up ten minutes after 100 employees had started home. One man injured.

Messenger Daughters of the United States subcommittee, Philadelphia, was robbed of \$1,000 in the postoffice there.

A. P. Elliott and James Neville, mine owners, Daguerre, Cal., fought a duel with knives, the latter being mortally wounded.

Albert Van Houten, New York, engaged to Miss Viola Osborne, fell dead at his feet. Death was due to thickening of brain membranes.

Robbers took \$150 from M. A. Patterson while he was on a Chicago street. They made him climb a tree and stay there until they escaped.

In the Gettysburg National Park 225 mounted cannons have been placed and a total of 310 monumental tablets and about 500 monuments have been erected.

FORMALLY VOTES NO.

CUBAN CONVENTION—REJECTS PLATT AMENDMENT.

Votes in Same Motion to Send a Commission to Washington—Acts of Local Government in Havana Promote Discontent and Distrust.

The constitutional convention in Havana, Cuba, on Friday voted on a commission proposition to send a commission to Washington, after categorical rejection of the Platt amendment. The vote was divided on the motion in this form, some believing that a commission would be necessary after a flat rejection of the Platt amendment.

The motion was carried, 15 to 10, some members voting against it who are known to be opposed to the Platt amendment proposition.

Beyond a doubt the last few days have shown the development of a feeling of discontent and resentment in Havana, this is due to various causes more or less directly connected with the method of handling the political situation, especially the arrogation of interference with the judicial authority.

This has been illustrated in the case of the suppression of a newspaper, in the arbitrary imprisonment of members of the staff of a labor union paper, called L'Estivador, without trial, and in the position of the military government in the matter of the choice of a Mayor of Havana.

There is also a growing feeling among all classes, due to Washington cablegrams asserting that sovereignty will be assumed by American in case the Platt amendment is not accepted, of distrust of the local administration, extending to Washington and the American people, because it is feared that these local acts, which seem to form part of a plan to compel the acceptance of the Platt plan, are receiving the support of the American people.

The situation is beginning to present rather serious features, even among the conservative classes, many of whom now support the convention in opposition to the Platt amendment. Reliable private sources of information in Santiago province report that secret preparations are being made for a forcible resistance to the imposition of the Platt amendment.

WOULD FOLLOW HER HUB.

Cuban Wife of American Soldier Attracted to New York by Love of Money.
When the Indiana soldier away from San Francisco for Manila last long ago Bugler W. P. Hayes of Company D, Tenth Infantry, had his wife hidden on board. She was discovered, and in spite of tears and an offer on the part of the soldiers to pay for her transportation, she was put ashore. She is a Cuban girl, and speaks no English. She was smuggled from Cuba to New York on a tramp steamer, and ever since has followed the regiment, often beating her way on trains to follow the man she loves. She has been sent to her husband's friends in Pennsylvania.



MRS. W. P. HAYES.

was put ashore. She is a Cuban girl, and speaks

FARM AND GARDEN

Artificial Calf-Feeder.
What an awful disappointment it must be to a calf to wake up some morning and find its mother missing and no warm breakfast waiting, and how disgusted it must feel when the farmer comes in a little later with a pail of skimmed milk, straddles the calf's neck, inserts his finger in its mouth and tries to convince it that drinking is the proper method of feeding from that time on. Happy would be that calf if the farmer would provide it with the feeding arrangement here shown, and happy would the farmer be if he did not have to waste his time in teaching the calf to drink. The calf seems to get along fairly well until the farmer undertakes to withdraw his finger and make the calf go it alone, but then rebellion rises and an upset pail is the result in some cases. Once introduced the calf to this device and he may bunt to his heart's content without upsetting the milk. The arrangement consists of a reservoir, suspended from the wall, with a tube leading to a block underneath, on which is mounted a rubber nipple. As the nipple is screwed on the block it



THE HAPPY CALF AND ITS FEEDER.

may be removed as soon as the feeding is finished, or the entire feeder can be taken down if desired. Henry B. Smith, of Chateaugay, N. Y., is the inventor.

Farm Separators.
Butter makers kick on farm separators, says the Northwest Farmer. Some of the butter makers are making a lively kick against the introduction of the farm separator. They might as well kick against a stone wall, for kicking will not stop its coming. There is only one thing that will check its rapid introduction, and that is better skim milk from the creamery. Farmers are getting more and more determined to raise good calves, and they propose to do this with separator skimmings. If the butter makers don't clean up their pumps, pipes and tanks and give the skimmings a thorough pasteurizing the farmer is certain to lead an attentive ear to the farm separator agent, a separator will be installed on trial, and you can count on its staying. It will then be too late to protest, for after a farmer pays \$100 for a separator he is quite apt to find a factory that will take his cream. Dairy men of experience have found that the best of calves can be raised on good separator milk, and every intelligent butter maker knows how to return it in good condition.

Lawn Grass.
While most of the seed stores sell special lawn-grass mixtures, which, perhaps, contain a half-dozen or more varieties of grass seed, we doubt if any of them will give better results than to mix one bushel of Kentucky bluegrass, a half bushel of clean reed, or a bushel in the chaff, one peck of sweet vernal and one pound of white clover, the above being amount for one acre. The bluegrass is earlier than the reed, and the reed resists summer heat better, while the fragrant, sweet vernal is good both early and late. Have the ground thoroughly pulverized and made rich with about six hundred pounds lawn dressing per acre, which has more nitrogen and potash than the usual superphosphates, and sow in spring as early as the ground can be well worked, or sow in August. We prefer the artificial fertilizer to the barnyard manure for lawn, as being free from weed seeds. The above mixture is also a good one for permanent pasture.—New England Farmer.

Linseed Oil Cake.
It is an English tradition that something like a century ago a farmer used the refuse from a linseed or flaxseed oil mill to manure a field, and then turned sheep on it. Going there a while afterward he found that the sheep had eaten the grass and the manure as well, and had made a better growth than those in other fields. This is said to have been the beginning of feeding linseed cake to sheep. Possibly it is true, for some of our most beneficial discoveries have been made in ways as accidental or providential as this.—Exchange.

Covering Tree Wounds.
Among popular conclusions arrived at from the general experience in using various preparations, such as shellac, varnish, lead paint, and other white and light-colored paints, for covering tree wounds, is that, taking all things into consideration, the best is to cover the wounds with common lead paint, somewhat thick, and that grafting wax is a close second. Wax is the superior in regard to the matter of healing, but it does not last so well, nor is it so convenient to apply.

Strong Constitutions.
Many animals lack in constitutional vigor simply because their parents have been allowed to get too fat, and have not had enough exercise to keep their muscles firm and the digestive organs active, while others have failed because of the feeder having gone to the opposite extreme, failed to feed enough, and in giving exercise have exposed them to cold and hard usage.

The box stall or pen is better for the breeding animal than closer confinement, and as much good food as they will eat better than a scanty ration, but it should not be what is called carbonaceous or heating and fattening food, but such as to produce muscle and growth of frame. Out-of-door exercise is needed, but that does not mean standing still in a cold wind or storm until chilled through, or being turned out to drink ice water to chill the internal organs and the unborn offspring.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Early Pasture.
The first grass in spring is watery and has very little nutrition in it, partly because it is usually to be found on the low lands, where the better grade of grasses do not grow. Yet we used to like to get cattle and sheep into it, as soon as it was large enough to give them a fair bite, as such grass is poor at the best, and almost worthless after it gets tough and harsh. But we never depended much upon it as food for them, excepting for its succulent qualities. We fed as much hay and grain the morning before we let them into pasture as if they were to remain in the yard. Then we took them in early, and at night they were fed at the barn again. The green grass loosened the bowels, and perhaps we had a little more milk, or a little thicker growth, but it made the change from hay to pasture more gradual, and they seemed to relish it, especially if the roots were all gone, as they usually were likely to be at that season. That was before the days of the silo, and if we had one well filled we might think it better now to feed ensilage, and let the bog grass grow to be used as bedding, or to be used as a covering for strawberries or spinach, or as a mulch for some other crops.—American Cultivator.

Killing Brush.
We see much said in our Western exchanges about the value of the Angora goat to destroy brush. If that is their strong point we do not want them. It is used to be the fashion, to advocate keeping sheep to kill weeds and briars. They will surely do that if kept on them, but we never knew any one to start with sheep with that as his main incentive, who did not come to the conclusion that there was no profit in sheep. If we want good wool and mutton the sheep must have something beside briars to feed upon, and if they choose to take a few briars or weeds as a sort of condiment with the other food, well and good. So we think if Angora goats are kept to kill brush, they will furnish but little milk and a poor flesh. Give us the old plan for killing brush, mow in July, burn in August, and then let sheep pick a few of the tender sprouts. If they want them the next spring.—American Cultivator.

What Result to the Feat?
I would not seem to undervalue stable manure, but it is a mistake to suppose that land must grow poor when we cease to feed everything upon the farm. It is not necessary to sacrifice all income for the sake of keeping up the soil. Now that we know more about the composition of the soil, we know that productiveness depends in great degree upon the presence of organic matter in it, and not solely upon stable manure or commercial fertilizers. The ideal condition would be one in which a goodly number of live stock could be kept with profit on nearly every farm, but the cattle feeders of every fertile Eastern valley must give up a farm scheme that makes fat cattle and wheat the only cash products. The list of cash crops will be made longer, and clover, peas and so on must be freely used to supplement the manure.—Farm and Fireside.

Care of Horses.
Before the horses are put to work very hard in the spring after a winter of comparative idleness their grain rations should be gradually increased, and the work should not be too hard or the days too long at first, and this last is a good rule for man as well as beast, but the man should have sense enough to look out for himself and his team. See that the harness is properly fitted, clean and oiled until it is soft and pliable, that it may not chafe anywhere, and thus avoid sore shoulders and saddle galls. A little water at the middle of the night day's work will always be relished and may prevent drinking too much at one time and thus lessen the danger of colic.—American Cultivator.

Stock Farm Fences.
It is very necessary to have good fences for all our stock, and the fence question is a very important one in regard to expense, but it does not make any difference how expensive it is, it is one of the important items in successfully raising young stock. You cannot give them the proper care if they run everywhere, especially in the yard around the house, or worse still, the neighbor's house or premises. It is very necessary to have your stock kept where and when you want it. It is very necessary to have numerous yards and fields so as to separate young and old stock and fattening cattle and the weaker ones from the stronger.—Kansas Farmer.

Harbored W. F. Fences.
An animal will seldom go near enough to a barbed-wire fence to be badly damaged by it, if he did up to it when first put out, and allowed to learn how sharp the bars are by a slight prick from them, which will do no real damage. But sometimes one will push another against it. The greatest danger is from a barbed-wire that is not in place, but has become detached from the post and has a part of its length lying on the ground to entangle the legs of any animal or person walking along and not noticing. See that all such fences are made safe before any animals are let out there.

The Broadening Corn Belt.
Probably the production of corn has been increased in North America by the development of early maturing varieties during the past twenty-five years more than it has increased in all the rest of the world from all other influences. The corn belt has broadened hundreds of miles by this means, and the end is not yet, remarks National Stockman.

Milk Vessels.
Milk vessels should, as far as possible, be made without seams, and all soldered joints be made as smooth as possible.

TARIFF RETALIATION

ALARMS CONJURED UP BY FREE TRADERS.

No Basis in Fact or Probability for Their Predictions Regarding the Formation of a European Trade Alliance Against the United States.

Those who so confidently prophesy foreign tariff combinations against the United States may be rightly suspected of allowing their wishes to influence their judgment. Apparently they would like to see what they expect to see.—The dire possibilities of international trade war are conjured up by free-traders and former protectionists as the strongest possible argument in favor of the abandonment by the United States of the protective policy. So we are told nearly every day that European countries are conducting secret negotiations looking toward a trade combine against this country, and that our only safety in this emergency is to repeal the Dingley law and get right down to an unrestricted trade basis.

First of all, there is no evidence whatsoever of the existence of a plot to form a continental tariff alliance against the United States. Still less evidence is there of the contemplation of a European alliance. If a European combine should be attempted, Great Britain would have to be left out of it, and Great Britain is very much the best customer the United States has among European countries. England must have our foodstuffs and raw materials, and she is not going to give anybody in a scheme whose object is to make those commodities cost more to the British market.

Coming to the possibility of a continental combine, we find little more likelihood of it on the continent than in Great Britain. Germany has been making some experiments along the line of discrimination against American products, and her experience is instructive. Consul Dietrich writes from Bremen to our State Department some pertinent facts relative to the operation of the inspection law whereby importations of American corned beef and other beef products are prohibited.

Not long ago Dr. Karl Frankel, professor of hygiene in the University of Halle, declared that this law is nothing more than a cloak, faded and worn, hung over the agrarian id. He showed that, while the Government had declared that the passage of the law was required in the interests of public health, "nothing suffered more from said law than the public health of the nation. The prevailing high prices of meat necessarily lessened its consumption, while the health of the nation demanded an increase." As a matter of fact, fully one-half of Germany's population is to-day suffering hardships by reason of such tariff discrimination as Germany has thus far seen fit to impose against American foodstuffs in obedience to the demands of the German agricultural interests, and it does not seem probable that the situation will be subjected to any additional strain of the same sort.

Excepting Russia, all the continental countries of Europe are more or less dependent upon the United States for their food supplies and certain raw materials; while Russia, albeit independent of us in the matter of subsistence, must either buy a considerable line of manufactured products from us, or else pay a higher price for them elsewhere. The situation and outlook as to a European trade alliance of any kind against the United States are well summed up by the Baltimore Herald, as follows:

"When it comes to building universal tariff walls, this country might suffer a depression in trade, a slackening in industrial progress; but Europe would sustain from such a course no stagnation alone, but utter prostration. In any case, we would have an abundance of all things for the home supply. Another result would soon ensue—the underfed millions of Europe would begin to swarm to our shores in an increasing ratio, looking for relief from unbearable home conditions. If any nation can stand alone and depend entirely upon her own resources, this nation can. Most surely in the event of a tariff war, we should not be the first to cry quits."

Tom Johnson and Bryan.
On the morning before the election of the Hon. Tom L. Johnson as Mayor of Cleveland, by a plurality of nearly 6,000, the principal Republican newspaper of that city, the Leader, remarked: "Tom Johnson's election would put new heart into Bryanism in this part of the country."

The one thing certain is that Mr. Johnson's election will not put new heart into Bryanism, in his part of the country. The main result will not be to reinvigorate Bryanism, but to invest what we may call Tom Johnsonism with a political importance in Ohio, and perhaps elsewhere, which it has not previously possessed. For Tom Johnsonism is as different a thing from Bryanism as Tom Johnson is different from Bryan. The last two Presidential contests. Both of these eminent and interesting gentlemen are politicians of the opportunist school, but their opportunism is not of the same sort. It is easy to exaggerate the significance of the recent municipal elections in Ohio, in which no national question was involved and no issue warranting the idea that there has been the slightest political reaction during the five months since that State gave McKinley and Roosevelt a majority of 70,000.—New York Sun.

Things Are Different Now.
Mr. J. W. Simpson, some time a member of Congress from the State of Kansas, according to a Kansas dispatch, has just sold to the amount of \$7,225, and has received every cent but \$200 of this amount in cash. It was Mr. Simpson who, as the Kansas City Journal recalled, stated upon the floor of Congress, not so many years ago, that the men of his district were selling their homes and the women their virtue for bread. But that statement was made during the time when we were trying the experiment of a "change" from protection to free trade. Things are different now in Kansas, as in the rest of the country. Free trade no longer paralyzes the industries of the country, and Mr. Simpson is no longer a member of Congress. It was the return of economic sanity, which Kansas shared in common with the rest of the country, which reformed Mr. Simpson to private life. Yet Mr. Simpson cannot consider this change of view on the part of his constituents and others as wholly unkind to him, for while it resulted in his retirement to private life, it at the same time, as now appears, made his private life a prosperous one. And probably down deep in his heart Mr. Simpson prefers the actualities of protection to the actualities of free trade, in the opportunity of making sensational speeches in Congress concerning the poverty of his constituents, such as was afforded to him in free trade days.

Agulnaldo and His Champions.
If Agulnaldo was worthy to be called "the George Washington of the Philippines," he cannot violate his oath of allegiance to the United States without sacrificing his personal character as a man of honor, which is essential to patriotic leadership. A man who has violated his oath, given under solemn circumstances, can never inspire confidence again. Hence, Agulnaldo is disposed of, as a leader of insurrection, unless his character is as bad as some have painted it. If he is the man that the anti-imperialists have proclaimed him to be, he must keep his oath.

Alas! for Sulzer and Lenz and Pettigrew; alas! for Bryan, too, that they are placed in this embarrassing position! First they said the United States army could never put down the Philippine insurrection. But it did. They said Agulnaldo would never give up. But he has. If they now assert he was influenced by the flesh pots of Manila, or money, then they must have been sadly mistaken in dubbing him "the George Washington of the Philippines." If they were right in that estimate of his intelligence and his fitness for leadership, then they must accept his belief that it is for the best that American authority shall be accepted.—Kansas City Star.

A Great Export Surplus.
The most sanguine American must have been astonished at the succession of changes in the foreign commerce of this country which have kept the surplus of exports alternating beyond precedent for the past three years. When the foreign demand for American breadstuffs is only fair there is a great boom in the cotton market and the European sales of that staple swell to imposing figures. When neither grain nor cotton makes abnormal contributions to the credit side of the nation's account with the rest of the world, the steady expansion of the export trade in machinery and manufactures accounts for enormous margins in favor of the United States.

Whatever changes and currents may be noted in the foreign commerce of this republic, it seems that nothing can prevent an immense excess of its sales over its purchases. That sort of thing is fast paying all American indebtedness in Europe, and it will soon make this country a great creditor nation. Foreigners know this, but they are not able to stop the process, however much they might like to do so.—Cleveland Leader.

The World Is a Good Customer.



Why Should We Be Foolish?
"I fear repeating not a few sections of the Dingley Tariff bill, but the whole act. The United States is too strong commercially to erect a barrier against the world. For the good of its own people, it should throw open its markets to the world."—Judge Harmon, Cleveland's Attorney-General.

We are "too strong commercially" to take down the barrier that has made us so. Why should we throw open our markets to the world and impoverish our own people? Does Judge Harmon open his house to the rabble? Does he send every client that comes to his legal attorney? The government should protect the interests of its family the same as any parent employs safeguards for his children. And the less judgment the individual has the more protection he needs.

The Feeder of Power.
Over and above the excess of exports which our own country shows in comparison with Great Britain and Germany, it has this great advantage, namely, a large balance of trade in its favor, as against a small balance for Germany and a balance the other way for the British Islands. The great American trade balance stimulates home industry, protects its money supplies and is steadily making the world its debtor. The scepter of commercial and financial power, so long in the hands of England, is being transferred to this nation, which, from all present indications, will hold it for generations to come.—Topeka Capital.

Bryan's Miscellany.
Mr. Bryan did not know when he called Agulnaldo an offer to open the columns of the Commonwealth to insurgent plotting that "Agulnaldo" had already taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and had gone over, bag and baggage, to imperialism. "Oaths are but words, and words wind," and Agulnaldo may change his mind; but to all appearances the cost of that cable message will prove a dead loss to the Commonwealth.—Philadelphia Record.

The Irreconcilables at Home.
The Philippines in safety in this country say that they will fight on. The Philippines in the Philippines are surrendering.—Philadelphia Press.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Battle Creek Man Kills Himself in Elkhardt, Ind.—Boy Confesses Burning a Barn—Costly Fire in Detroit—Decision on Vaccination.

Coroner Eisenbeis of Elkhardt County, Ind., returned a verdict of suicide in the case of Lester Cummings, the "Battle Creek man" whose death at Elkhardt was believed to have been caused by foul play. Cummings sent a bullet crashing through his brain. Cummings had gone to Elkhardt to find employment. He had a wife and one 2-year-old son. His wife was the only person besides the child with him at the time of the shooting. She stated that he had committed suicide. It developed that the dead man's name was really Leslie Haas, that he owned a farm in Cass County, and had a mother and sister in Battle Creek. It was also found that he had a wife in Battle Creek, from whom he had parted but never been divorced. Fear of arrest for bigamy is said to have furnished the motive for suicide.

Shiawasse Boy Confesses a Crime.
An 18-year-old boy is in the county jail at Cornum, charged with the crime of arson. Two years ago last December a barn owned by Edward Brophy in New Haven township was burned and the origin remained a mystery. There was living with the family at that time a boy named William Madison. He continued in the family until a few days ago, when he announced his intention of going west, and calmly confessed to having been the one who set fire to the barn. Suspicion has never rested on him. When officers came to take him to the county jail he denied having set fire to the barn, or that he had made a confession. Later he made a second confession and said the only reason why he set this trap was that he wanted to see the hay burn.

Hope for Unvaccinated.
Judge John A. Adams of the Circuit Court in Kalamazoo has issued a peremptory injunction requiring the local school authorities not to bar the children of George Matthews, who was excluded from the school because their parents refused to have them vaccinated. The decision is the result of a test case entered into in a friendly spirit between Matthews and the school authorities with the understanding that the other side take the case to the Supreme Court.

Costly Blaze in Detroit.
One of the two large plants of the American Radiator Company, located just outside of the Detroit city limits, was partially destroyed by fire. In two hours the warehouse, the pattern shop and the machine shop were in ruins. Frederick W. Hodges, manager of the company, estimated the loss at \$150,000, and said it was fully covered by insurance. Between 500 and 600 men will be temporarily thrown out of employment. The cause of the fire is unknown. The foundry alone was saved.

Three Hurt in a Week.
Three men were seriously hurt in a railroad smash-up at Wayne Junction. A Michigan Central passenger train was run into by a freight train while standing at the depot. The rear end of the last Pullman car was crushed by the freight locomotive. Three persons were injured. The car was nearly demolished and the freight locomotive damaged.

Four Miners Hurt in Explosion.
Four miners were injured in an explosion in the Pewabic mine at Iron Mountain. The men were taken to Pewabic hospital and their wounds dressed, after which two of the men were able to be taken to their homes, but the other two are not expected to recover.

Within Our Borders.
The proposition to bond Oceana County for \$15,000 for a new jail was lost at the polls. G. B. Farmer has been appointed postmaster at Gowen, vice Frederick Larsen, resigned.

The construction of Greenville's new starch factory has begun, and will be rushed to early completion. The dock for the April term of the Circuit Court for Genesee County contains eleven criminal cases.

Frank Vanderhill's saloon and two dwellings, owned by Oliver Grounau and Mrs. Bender, in Essexville, burned, gutting a loss of \$3,000.

W. A. Patterson of Flint has been elected secretary of the National Vehicle Board of Trade recently organized in Chicago.

Three creameries and two cheese factories are in operation in Bloomingdale township, receiving an average of 7,000 pounds a day each.

A recruiting station has been opened at Flint by the men of young men eager for military glory has not yet become too great to handle, nor is it likely to.

A woman of Elk township is applying for a divorce on the ground that during her married life of eighteen months her husband has taken but two baths.

Hog cholera, or some disease closely resembling it, is raging in the western part of Ionia County. One farmer has lost thirty-five head in the past week.

At Grindstone City fire was discovered in the grocery store and harness shop of W. H. Hylton, but it was too far advanced for anything to be saved and the building was burned to the ground. The loss is \$2,000.

Old fellows will erect a new temple and opera house at Linden this spring. Berne County farmers will plant more land to cabbage this year than ever before.

The establishment of another paper mill at Kalamazoo is among the probabilities. Jackson dealers in concealed arena pura will boost up the price of their wares this summer.

P. C. Russell has been appointed postmaster at Columbia, vice J. B. Thompson, resigned.

Antone Carlson was kicked by a horse at Wallace. His skull was crushed and he cannot live.

Farmers in Elkland township report that wheat wintered well and a heavy crop is looked for.

The rolling mills at Muskegon will be in operation again in a short time, giving employment to many men.

Forty sheep belonging to Thomas Currie of Tawas township and valued at about \$300 were killed by three dogs.

There ought to be a boom in the municipal bond market, after the numerous bond issues voted at the recent elections.

Mr. Whiting, the Tecumseh cigar maker, has established a branch factory in Adrian, and will employ a large number of hands.

Flint Presbyterians have decided to sell the present parsonage, and erect a new home for their pastor upon the same property.

The lively little village of Riverdale is to have a grain elevator. It is to be completed before the new crop of wheat begins to move.

Dr. John P. Ashley, president of Albion College, whose physical collapse caused his temporary retirement recently, has submitted his resignation.

At the annual meeting of the Flint Board of Education it was shown that \$50,000 had been spent for educational work during the past year.

Fruit trees have passed the winter in good condition in Elkland township, although a large number of orchards have been interested by black knot.

Allegan County people voted down a proposition to bond the county to build a new jail to take the place of the present ramshackle old calaboose.

The oldest sawmill in St. Clair County will be dismantled as soon as the logs now on hand are cut. The mill is located at Marysville, and is an old-time.

A couple of cows belonging to a Charlevoix man mistook green paint for Interior finish and drank a quart or two of it. One died and the other probably will, as a result.

Peter Beyer, a man 55 years old, was found dead in a deep ditch beside the Lake Shore Railroad tracks at Lenawee Junction. It is supposed he accidentally fell into the ditch and was drowned.

Sheep raising is becoming the most profitable industry on the farm. Wm. Taylor, a Fayette township farmer, recently marketed 150 lambs that weighed 17.125 pounds and brought the handsome sum of \$1,027.50.

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

Resolutions relative to railroad tax bills occupied most of Monday evening's session of the Senate. Of the outset Senator Murfin had a resolution adopted placing all railroad tax bills to be reported out at the head of the general order for consideration in committee of the whole. There were no dissenting votes. Senator Nims, just before adjournment, offered a resolution requesting the committee on taxation to report out Senator Palmer's ad valorem railroad tax bill, which was drafted by the executive committee of the State senate. The resolution was adopted. In committee of the whole the Senate agreed to the bill providing for members on State asylum boards. Senator Kelly opposed it, while Robson, Loomis and Helme championed the measure as a much-needed one. Senator Murfin's bill reducing the time in which damage suits for personal injuries can be commenced from three to two years also received favorable consideration.

House members on Monday evening tried to have the agricultural society appropriation of \$4,500 recalled from the Governor on the ground that a number of people were opposed to it. One reason advanced was that when the society ceased holding the State fair in Detroit it had \$25,000 in the treasury. The fair members supported McKay, but his motion was beaten 47 to 20.

After a conference between Attorney General Oren, Speaker Carlton, Chairman Chandler of the House railroad committee and Tax Commissioner Freeman, a sweeping change was made in the Chandler railroad taxation bill which was reported out in its new form on Tuesday. A provision was incorporated in the bill to provide for the assessing to be done by the State tax commission. The hearing on the congressional reapportionment bill attracted only a few members to the House in the morning and it was apparent that the only way to make changes as possible in the present apportionment. In committee of the whole the House agreed to one more of Representative Colby's primary election bills. This time it was his general bill for the State, but he presented a substitute for the original bill, owing to a number of amendments that he decided to make. There was no debate, Colby simply explaining the terms of the measure. The main amendment is a referendum clause, which stipulates that the bill shall not become operative until it shall have been voted upon in each county and the wards adopted by a majority of the Supervisors. The committee also passed the following bills: Appropriation for Industrial School for Boys, \$170,500; appropriation for school for the blind, \$55,400; appropriation of \$500 for a monument to be erected at Byron in memory of Miss Ellen May Towar, the Michigan nurse who died in Porto Rico; State library and traveling library appropriation, \$24,000; Alwood's bill providing that agents for foreign fire and life insurance companies shall obtain a certificate of authority from the insurance commissioner. The House bill increasing County Clerk McGregor's salary to \$5,000 was clerked by the Senate, but it was amended by increasing County Treasurer Brubaker's salary to \$7,000 a year and Register of Deeds Kingsley's to \$5,000. The Senate also passed the joint resolution calling on Congress to submit a constitutional amendment to the people for the election of United States Senators by popular vote. It was a case of a hard fight. The House passed the required seven yeas, while twelve were registered against it. The Loomis bill providing for women members on the asylum boards of the State came up on third reading, and was defeated, 14 to 13, lacking three votes of the necessary number. The vote was then adjourned and the measure tabled. Earl's fire escape bill for hotels was passed, but he had it amended to make the penalty ninety days instead of one year, and \$200 instead of \$1,000.

The House on Thursday passed the Chandler bill, which provides for the taxation of railroad and other corporate property on the ad valorem basis. There was considerable talk on the measure and an attempt was made to substitute the McCullum specific tax bill for the Chandler measure. When this was voted down, however, the passage of the bill was practically unanimous. The measure has yet to run the gauntlet of the Senate, which is a more hostile body, and while the indications are that the bill will eventually pass, it will be after a hard fight. The Senate killed the bill aimed at the St. Joseph and Benton Harbor Gretna Green. The measure provided that marriages could not be performed in Michigan unless the marriage license was procured five days prior to the ceremony. The Senate decided that it was unwise to discontinue the existing law of marriage.

Over 35,000 acres, has been sold by the present owners to Charles Hebbard & Sons of Michigan. The swamp is the largest section of marshy land in the South, being 175 miles in circumference. It contains an almost inexhaustible quantity of valuable timber, at present inaccessible because of the marsh and impenetrable undergrowth. The Hebbards will drain the swamp and hope to realize much on their purchase. The price paid was \$175,000.

At Grand Haven Bert Tibbets has been found guilty of the murder of Humphrey Jackson. The jury was out a little more than an hour. The murder was committed on the morning of Dec. 31, in Georgetown township. Jackson was found in a barn, lying close to the heels of a vicious horse. He was in an unconscious condition and died without being able to tell what had happened to him. It was at first supposed that he had been kicked to death by the horse. Further investigation disclosed the story of murder. Suspicion had fallen upon Tibbets, as he was the person who had last seen Jackson before he was found in a dying condition.

The season for hunting accidents was practically over some time ago, but one tonagon comes along with a belated mishap. Louis Loranger, while out hunting rabbit-ripped his arm on the muzzle of his gun. The physicians amputated what little of the limb the charge of shot left.

During the past winter 190,000,000 feet of logs have been put in on the Menominee river and tributary streams, besides about 25,000,000 feet of cedar and spruce. As about 25,000,000 feet of logs are in prospect for the boom men this spring to get all these logs to the mills.

Roy Shattuck of Charenson has a bite of the chameleon type. It was pure white when born; later it turned to jet black and at present it is taking on a vermilion hue.

The sand brick factory, situated south of St. Joseph, was destroyed at a loss of about \$1,000. The fire with the high wind, completely wiped out the factory before the fire company was notified.

Darius C. Bachelder, a horse breaker, shot his wife through the throat in their home on Adrian, and then, retiring to an upstairs room, shot himself through the temple, dying instantly. Mrs. Bachelder died but a few minutes. The couple had quarreled a great deal.

Bills Approved by Governor.
Hunt—To provide for the obtaining of jurors in justice courts in the city of Flint, and for the better administration of justice therein.
Appropriation for Michigan Asylum, \$40,943.15.—To make the provisions of act No. 95 of the laws of Michigan of the year 1895, being chapter 121 of the compiled laws of 1897, relative to cities having a duly constituted police force, applicable to school district No. 1 of the township of Portage, in the county of Houghton.

Moore—To amend section 3 of chapter 1 of act No. 330 of the local acts of 1885, entitled "An act to amend and revise the charter of the city of Port Huron," approved June 17, 1885, and the amendments thereto.

Gad Smith—Making an appropriation for the current expenses of the Northern State Normal School for the six months ending June 30, 1901.

Sovereign—To provide for the appointment of a guardian of the estate of the Michigan Soldiers' Home in certain cases.

Moore—For the organization of corporate Congregational churches.

Murfin—To provide a sinking fund to pay the bonded indebtedness of Wayne County.

Murdoch—To organize and incorporate the Bad Axe public schools and confer certain powers on its board of education.

Appropriation for Industrial School for Girls, \$110,255.
Providing for renewing the incorporation of water supply companies.
Raising age limit for school children from 5 to 6 years.
Combs—To reappropriate certain money for the benefit of the State Industrial Home for Girls which was covered into the State treasury in error.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, APR. 18, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Vote for the Loan.

Subscribe and pay for the Avalanche.

L. Jensen, of Salling, was in town Saturday.

Go to the polls, Tuesday and vote for the loan.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Chas. Ingerson was inspecting oil at Petoskey last week.

L. Fournier has bought the Meyer store building on the corner.

L. Fournier has a neat cottage to rent near the Catholic Church.

Subscribe for the Avalanche and the "American Boy." Only \$1.25 a year.

Mrs. R. Babbitt is rustling with the boys and the grand children, down the river.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Highway Commissioner Nelson is clearing up the streets. It was greatly needed.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—D. W. Morrison, Eva L. Morgan, George Richards, Ida Bishop.

Fred Alexander and Sigurd Bekker are home for a ten days vacation from the U. of M.

Deputy Sheriff Miles, of Frederic, drove down, Saturday, reporting the roads free from snow.

W. F. Brink has bought Love's hay flyers, and went take the sand from any of the boys.

Lost—A pair of gold bowled spectacles. The finder will please return to Miss Margaret Carney.

The legislature has repealed the law requiring candidates to file statements of election expenses.

Mr. Soderberg came home from camp for a few days rest, last week. He said he was just out of the snow.

The members of the Rebecca Lodge are requested to meet at their hall, Sunday April 28th, at 9.30 a. m.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Let every voter in the county, who has its interest at heart, go to the polls next Tuesday, and vote for the loan.

Boys, if your father takes the Avalanche, and you want a good paper for yourself, call for a copy of the American Boy.

FOR SALE.—In Roffee's addition, known as the Evans place, one block (12 lots) with barn and fencing. Will sell cheap. Mrs. Ida Evans.

Victor Salling has made glad the hearts of his little girls by the purchase of a fine pony and basket phaeton for their pleasure.

County Agent Wisner went to Lansing, Monday morning, to take Chas. Albert, an incorrigible truant, to the Industrial Home for Boys.

Rhetorical exercises will be held in each department of the school tomorrow afternoon. All interested in school work, are invited to come.

The necessity of a court house and jail will not be denied. The supervisors propose to keep the entire expense within \$20,000. Vote for the loan.

When a man and woman are made one, the question is which is the one. Sometimes there is a long struggle between them before the question is finally settled.

It troubled by a weak digestion, loss of appetite, or constipation, try a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box warranted. For sale by L. Fournier.

Clarence Wilson's farmhouse, with all its contents, was burned one day last week. The fire caught in the roof, and it was a mass of flame when discovered.

Arbutus made its appearance last Sunday, on the coats of a number of young gentlemen, but in the evening the several bouquets seemed to have been transferred to the girls. "Sweets to sweet."

A young man recently received a letter from his best girl and in it was told to look on the envelope under the stamp. After spending about an hour in staring at the stamp, he looked and he read: "Was it hard to get the stamp off?" What he said is not recorded.

Fred Havens returned home last Saturday, giving a surprise party to his family and friends. He is looking fine, but is very identified in his movements, as a man with a broken spine would be expected to be. The surgeons in Chicago promise a complete recovery, but it will be some time before he can engage in athletics. Everybody is glad to see him home.

John K. Hanson has relinquished his ownership in the mill, where he has served for over twenty years. He is undoubtedly one of the best men in the state for such a position. He is succeeded by J. F. Hum.

H. Dudd, who has been yard foreman for 18 years for the Stevens Lumber Co., at St. Helens and Watons, is now a resident of Grayling, having moved into the house lately occupied by O. Blair.

Having located at Sault St. Marie, J. Leahy, the expert optician, will visit Grayling but once more this year. Will be here Thursday, May 2d, and will remain two days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Those wishing to consult J. Leahy, the optician, about their eyes, will have but one more opportunity to do so, May 2d and 3d. As his work has given entire satisfaction, you should not fail to consult him.

Espen Hanson has returned from Johannesburg, and takes the place of Albert Grouleff as chief woodsman for Salling, Hanson & Co. Mr. Grouleff has gone to Indiana. Mrs. Grouleff left for a visit at Marquette, last week. We are sorry to lose them.

Notwithstanding the absence of rain, this spring, feed has started on the plains, so that N. Michelson has turned out over 400 head of cattle to graze, though he had an immense amount of hay on hand.

T. Hanson came down from Johannesburg, Tuesday morning. He is erecting a mammoth tank and wind mill on an eighty foot tower to supply the village with water, which has to be raised nearly two hundred feet.

The May Delineator is very strong in shirt-waist styles. Several of them are shown in colors so as to give an idea of the effect when made up in materials. The same number shows many convenient and pretty Lounging Gowns for warm weather.

WANTED.—Trustworthy men and women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope—Address Manager, 355 Cañon Building, Chicago. April 6mo

Word comes from Baltimore, where Congressman Crump is being treated for a chronic stomach trouble, that he is not progressing as well as could be desired. Jas. Palmer, page of the house at Washington, has just returned to Bay City, and he fears the worst.—Cheboygan News.

James Jorgenson of this place is one of the most interested of our citizens in the conduct of the Boer war. He has two brothers who have been lying in South Africa for the past sixteen years. One of them is wounded and now in a hospital near Johannesburg.

The Crawford County Exchange Bank of Michelson & Hanson is sold to J. K. Hanson and his son Maris. The pleasure of our people is manifest for the fact that the stability of the institution, as it has been assured, and it brings Maris back to Grayling, and no one leaves to make place for him.

In a Kentucky town where there were a few cases of scarlet fever, there is a schoolma'am who has a great dread of contagions. Recently she sent a little child home because her mother was sick. The next day the little girl presented herself at school and said to the teacher: "We've got a baby at our house, but mamma says let you it's not catching."

An editor in a nearby district asks for proposals from the merchants of the town to furnish him a pair of socks, a bushel of potatoes and five yards of calico, contract to be awarded to the lowest bidder. He says that is the way they do business with him when they want two dollars worth of job work done.

For the next ten days Dr. Wm. H. Niles will make a free gift of a year's subscription to Poultry Success to every purchaser of a thorough-bred cockerel, at \$2.00, either Barred Rock or White Wyandotte. The Poultry Success is a first-class monthly journal of 64 pages, devoted exclusively to pure-bred poultry, and you can make no mistake in making such an investment.

Caught A Dreadful Cold.

Marion Kooke, manager for T. M. Thompson, a large importer of fine millinery at 1658 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, says: "During the late severe weather I caught a dreadful cold which kept me awake at night and made me unfit to attend my work during the day. One of my milliners was taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well and feel very pleased to acknowledge its merits. For sale by L. Fournier."

WANTED.—Capable, reliable person to represent large company of solid financial reputation. \$50 salary per year, payable weekly. \$5 per day absolutely sure and all expenses, straight, handsome definite salary, no commission. Salary paid each week and expense money advanced each week. Standard House, 24 Dearborn Street, Chicago. Jan 17/00

The dress-making article in the May Delineator shows how to make wash gowns for summer days. This article touches very freely on the multiplicity of materials that can be used for wash gowns. It is by Mrs. A. L. Gorman, the well-known expert in dress-making, who also answers questions in the Delineator regarding dress-making problems.

The Supervisors have so amended the resolution regarding the bonds proposed that there can be no misunderstanding. Instead of its reading "the bonds to run six years," which many thought to mean they would run six years and become due at once, it now reads "to be payable at the rate of two thousand dollars and interest each year until all is paid. The man who is assessed at \$500, will pay a little more than one dollar a year for five years, for this tax. This will not be a burden to anyone, and all should vote for the loan."

Rev. C. Bristol ceased his pastoral work for the Presbyterian church last Sunday. Whether he returns for further labor will depend on the financial aid extended by our people. The society is too poor to meet the entire salary, but with their neat church and surroundings, it seems a pity that the work should stop as there is certainly a field here large enough for extended effort. Mr. Bristol is a gentleman of culture and of large experience, and seems to be most heartily commended by his congregation.

Only a brief summary of Mr. Cleveland's two recent lectures on the Venezuela Affair was given to the public—the lectures having been especially copyrighted for appearance in the June and July numbers of the Century Magazine. Few except special students are aware of the long history of the connection of the United States with the subject. Among the interesting points brought out in the lectures, and not reported, may be mentioned Mr. Cleveland's scathing remarks on the relation of the Senate to the treaties formulated by the executive branch of the government. The lectures constitute Mr. Cleveland's most important contribution to history.

Settlement Notice.
As I am going out of business, all accounts must be settled promptly. A word to the wise is sufficient, for delays are dangerous, and sometimes expensive.
R. MEYERS.

The Best Remedy For Rheumatism
All who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism are delighted with the quick relief from pain which it affords. When speaking of this Mr. D. N. Sinks, of Troy, Ohio, says: "Some time ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my arm and shoulder. I tried numerous remedies but got no relief until I was recommended by Messrs. Geo. F. Parsons & Co., druggists of this place, to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. They recommended it so highly that I bought a bottle. I was soon relieved of all pain. I have since recommended this balm to many of my friends, who agree with me that it is the best remedy for muscular rheumatism in the market." For sale by L. Fournier.

A dispatch from Tacoma, Wash., says: R. Hanson and E. N. Salling, lumbermen of Grayling, Mich., are being handsomely repaid for their foresight of ten years ago, when they purchased large tracts of fir timber lands in Pierce, Lewis and Whatcom counties. These men own five shingle and saw mills in northern Michigan, and have been too busy for a number of years to come and inspect their property. They came here recently and have ascertained that their total holdings comprise about 400,000,000 feet, of which a quarter is cedar and the balance fir. The timber is worth several times what they paid for it 10 years ago, and they intend to move out and establish mills.—Cheboygan News.

The Best Blood Purifier.

The blood is constantly being purified by the lungs, liver and kidneys. Keep these organs in a healthy condition and the bowels regular and you will have no need of a blood purifier. For this purpose there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, one dose of them will do you more good than a dollar bottle of the best blood purifier. Price 25 cents. Samples free Fournier's drug store.

Public Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Superintendents of the Poor from the physicians of Crawford County, up to April 26th, 1901, for the treatment (including medicine) of the county Poor, for the ensuing year. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
I. RICHARDSON,
SECRETARY.

A Testimonial From Old England.
"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for 'bronchitis,'" says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "It has saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to bronchitis for over six years, being most of the time confined to her bed. She is now quite well." Sold by L. Fournier.

A Raging, Roaring Flood.

Washed down a telegraph line which Chas. C. Ellis, of Lisbon, Ia., had to repair. "Standing waist deep in icy water," he writes, "gave me a terrible cold and cough. It grew worse daily. Finally the best doctors in Oakland, Neb., Sioux City and Omaha said I had Consumption and could not live. Then I began using Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles." Positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and all throat and lung troubles by L. Fournier. Trial bottles free.

To the Landowners and Farmers of Crawford County.

Landowners and farmers of Crawford County, who have land and farms for sale, will please refer to me. I will then come personally and view the lands and farms. Address: E. KOHN, Land and Immigration Agent, Room 308, McCoy's Hotel, Chicago, Ill. mar21,1w

Wanted:
Reliable man for manager of branch office we wish to open in this vicinity. If your record is O. K. here is an opportunity. Kindly give good reference when writing. Illustrated catalogue 4c in stamps. THE A. T. MORRIS WHOLESALE HOUSE, Cincinnati, Ohio. feb21-12t

NOTICE.

To the township clerk of Grayling township.
You are hereby notified, that at a special session of the Board of Supervisors, held in the village of Grayling, on the 26th day of March, 1901, the following resolution was adopted, to wit:

Resolved by the Board now in session, that we call a special election to be held on the 23d day of April, 1901, for the purpose of submitting the question of bonding the county for \$10,000, for the purpose of building a new Court House and jail. Bonds to run for six years.
JAMES J. COLLEN,
County Clerk.

Dated March 21st 1901.

E. W. Brown
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Question Answered.
Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and grandmothers never thought of using anything else for indigestion or biliousness. Doctors were scarce and they seldom heard of Appendicitis, Nervous Prostration or Heart Failure. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied that there is nothing serious the matter with you. Get Green's Prize Almanac. Sold by L. Fournier.

NOTICE.

The Board of Health requests that all citizens who are not fully protected by recent vaccination, shall be vaccinated at once, to prevent the possible spread of small pox in our midst. The one case, now in quarantine, may have exposed a number of people, and vaccination is conceded to be the only protection. Free vaccination will be furnished to those who feel unable to meet the expense.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

Does it Pay to Buy Cheap?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles. Boschee's German Syrup. It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allows inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists of the world. Get Green's Almanac. Sold by L. Fournier.

Administrators Sale of Real Estate

STATE OF MICHIGAN ss.
County of Ingham.

In the matter of the estate of Orlando M. Barnes, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance and by virtue of an order granted to the undersigned as administrator of the estate of said Orlando M. Barnes, by the Hon. Jason E. Nichols, Judge of Probate, on the eight day of March, A. D. 1901, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the City of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, on Thursday, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1901, at one o'clock, Central standard time, in the afternoon of said day, all the right, title and interest in the following described lands and premises, situated in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, to wit:

Lots three and four (3 and 4) of block twenty (20) of the village of Grayling, in said Crawford County.

SYRUP OF TAR
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
BRONCHITIS,
HOARSENESS,
LOSS OF VOICE,
Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces,
And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

FOR SALE BY
Lucien Fournier,
DRUGGIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.
WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT
DENTIST.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
Offices—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

Black Smithing
—AND—
Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING
will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.
I have obtained the agency for the RUCKER E line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most enduring machines on the market. Call and examine the latest improvements, before contracting for machines.

Prices right for work or stock. mar13-1y **DAVID FLAGG.**

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route"
TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.

LV. GRAYLING. AR. AT MACLEWAS.

Michigan Express, 4.35 P. M. 7.45 A. M.
Marquette Exp., 4.30 P. M. 7.00 A. M.
Way freight, 4.30 P. M. 6.55 P. M.
Accommodation, 6.10 A. M. 8.40 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit Express, 2.30 P. M. 5.15 P. M.
N. Y. Express, 1.40 A. M. 5.10 A. M.
Accommodation, 6.10 A. M. 9.00 A. M.

LEWISTON BRANCH.

Accommodation, 6.30 A. M. 10.15 P. M.
O. W. RUGGLES,
A. W. CAMPBELL, Local Agent.

YOU CAN PATENT
anything you invent or improve; also get CAVIAT, TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo for free examination. FREE. No Att'y. to P. O. A. SNOW & CO., Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A FREE PATTERN
Our own selection to every subscriber. Beautiful colored illustrations and illustrations. Original, latest, artistic, and strictly up-to-date designs.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE
Dressmaking, economy, fancy work, household hints, and all the latest and most useful information. Only 10c yearly. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

McCALL'S PATTERNS
For ladies, misses, girls and little children. That are the latest and most useful. Not a pattern but a guide to any dressmaker. Have and keep a McCall's pattern.

McCALL'S PATTERNS
For ladies, misses, girls and little children. That are the latest and most useful. Not a pattern but a guide to any dressmaker. Have and keep a McCall's pattern.

McCALL'S PATTERNS
For ladies, misses, girls and little children. That are the latest and most useful. Not a pattern but a guide to any dressmaker. Have and keep a McCall's pattern.

McCALL'S PATTERNS
For ladies, misses, girls and little children. That are the latest and most useful. Not a pattern but a guide to any dressmaker. Have and keep a McCall's pattern.

McCALL'S PATTERNS
For ladies, misses, girls and little children. That are the latest and most useful. Not a pattern but a guide to any dressmaker. Have and keep a McCall's pattern.

Going out of Business!

Tremendous was the rush for Bargains offered in our Going Out of Business Sale.

Every quality and grade is a warrant of excellence. Every piece is an object lesson in the economy of buying. Such completeness in every department of the best and newest goods is timely and tempting proof that we are prepared to give perfect satisfaction to the most critical and experienced buyers, and the fair price waves over all in pride and confidence in variety, richness, completeness and cheapness of our beautiful stock.

If you cannot attend this sale yourself, send your neighbor or your child to buy for you, as all goods are sold as advertised, and your money refunded if you are not satisfied with your purchase.

A Big Assortment of Collaretes and Fur Collars,

Space is too limited to quote prices, but you will be the gainer if you call on us before buying anything in wearing apparel.

We have the best selection of Dress Goods, Trimmings, etc.

Beware of Fake Sales! This is a truly Going out of Business Sale!

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.
Advertisers of Facts.

The One Price for All Store. Grayling Mich.

APRIL FOOL!
Says the Ram.
But you will not get fooled at the
IMPERIAL ART STUDIO,
Grayling, Mich.

Artistic photographing a specialty. Headquarters for Photo Buttons and Jewelry. First class portrait enlarging at right prices. A complete line of picture frames.

J. W. SORENSON.

Furniture and Carpets.
UNDERTAKER.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"
—OR A—

CLIPPER PLOW, or a GALE PLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER, Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office
O. PALMER.

MONTROSE BICYCLE SENT FREE
on approval to your address WITHOUT A CENT IN ADVANCE.

SEND US YOUR ORDER, state whether you wish a new or used bicycle, and we will send you a bicycle of the same make and quality as the one you order. We will not send you a bicycle unless it is a first-class machine. We will not send you a bicycle unless it is a first-class machine. We will not send you a bicycle unless it is a first-class machine.

CHEAP WHEELS. We do not manufacture the cheap department of bicycles. We do not manufacture the cheap department of bicycles. We do not manufacture the cheap department of bicycles.

MAY DAY: THE ALMOST FORGOTTEN FESTIVAL

MAY DAY is dead. There can be no doubt about this, when we compare the desultory efforts at celebrating now made with those that used to be many years ago. It is like the twitching of the body of some poor thing out of which the soul has long since gone—a mere muscular contraction, as it were, animated by no spirit. The man who said "we have too many holidays, anyway," must have been happy when he looked over his calendar and took note of how little May Day is now observed; for time was when that pretty festival was the brightest and most delightful of the whole year. It represented so many things that made life sweet and wholesome—the welcoming of spring, the advent of the best season of the year, the budding of plant life and the beginning of love's young dream—for the year—that to know it is fast becoming obsolete is apt to make the lovers of old customs and ideas a bit sad when they contemplate the situation.

Where the young people rose at early dawn and trooped into the surrounding fields to gather wild flowers and prepare the May pole, they now take the pictures down from the walls and help the men divorce the carpet from the floor, or get breakfast while the house girls pack up—for May day in this century is move-day, and poetry has given way to economy.

Of Ancient Origin.

Just when the old-fashioned May Day became to be observed history does not say, being a trifle hazy in the subject. The custom was held as a more or less sacred one among the early Romans, and the entire beautiful month was devoted to the god Apollo. Nearly every day was a festival, and they were well observed, too. An ideal month, and an ideal day, when every man, woman and child became, without effort, a poet in soul if not in pen, and

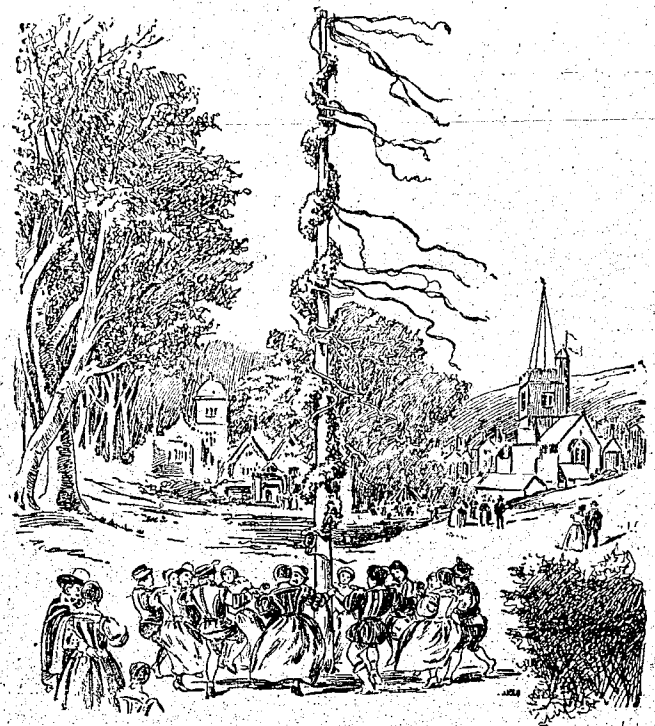


BRINGING THE MAYPOLE.

lived for life itself and its happy moments. Only three days during the entire month were solemn ones—the 9th, 11th and 13th, during which the festival of Lemuria was observed with solemnity in memory of the dead.

The name May is of doubtful origin, as are many good things. It may be observed in passing. Most scholars agree that it probably came from Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom the Romans were accustomed to offer sacrifices on May Day. The Druids were accustomed in England to make huge bonfires on the summits of the hills on the eve of May Day, and not only were the houses adorned on the following day with flowers and green boughs, but the churches as well.

England, usually to the front with observances of all kinds of holidays, took kindly to May Day, and for many cen-



THE MAYPOLE DANCE OF LONG AGO.

tries it was celebrated in befitting style by all classes, from the highest to the lowest. Polydore Vergil tells us of how Henry VIII. rode to Shooter's Hill with Queen Catharine a-Maying, and took a vigorous part in the ceremonies which heralded the coming of spring in all its loveliness. At early dawn all ranks of the people rose betimes, and went out into the fields and woods, where they gathered flowers and boughs and had many sports and games in honor of the day. It was a sort of natural craving, this desire to go into the woods and become nature's children again, and it was well satisfied, for joy reigned supreme and songs and dances were kept up all day long. Hawthorne branches were gathered and brought back to the village and towns early in the morning, and the doorways and windows of their houses were decorated by the people, while the tabors, and horns were vigorously played. The Hawthornes could usually be counted on to bloom at this time, and by a natural transition, the bloom was finally called "May" itself, and the ceremony named "the bringing home the May." For many days the blossoms hung about the houses, giving them a refreshing appearance after the dreary aspect they had shown during the winter months.

But prettier than the blossoms, and the flowers themselves, were the Queens of the May, whom Tennyson has celebrated in his much used (and much abused) poem. The prettiest girl of the village was chosen by acclamation to be the Queen for one day, and she was duly crowned with the richest wreath of flowers obtainable. Then a hoiver of blossoms was made, and in this the pretty girl was enthroned, from which she observed the dancers who circled about her seat of state, and sang and made merry for her. And many a Queen of May would doubtless have been a Queen in truth had mere beauty been a passport to the reigning power, for the fresh beauty of the young girls was much enhanced by that of the early

flowers, the gay dress, and the happy spirits. Even Queen Elizabeth—who would not have been chosen a May Queen on account of her beauty, perhaps, had she been a commoner—used to keep the May Day at Greenwich, and indulge in the gay "May-games" that grew up in connection with the delightful festival.

The Maypole.

Next to the May Queen in importance was the Maypole, and a most interesting part of this pretty affair played in the observation of May Day. The lads among the early risers on May Day would repair to the forest or the neighboring woods and groves, and there chop down the tallest and straightest young tree to be found. Securing a chain about this, teams of oxen would be hitched to it, and with their necks surrounded with garlands woven by the lasses, the patient beasts would drag the pole to the village green, where, with many a lusty shout and song, it would be raised and set in the ground. The pole, although shorn of most of its limbs, would be decorated with flowers and handkerchiefs of the lasses tied near the top, while long streamers of gaily colored ribbons hung from the apex. While the youths were cutting and preparing the pole, the lasses stole away into the meadows and there bathed their pretty faces in the sparkling dew which hung upon grass and shrub—a recipe for gaining and retaining beauty which probably had more truth in it than they knew. They gathered flowers, too, and wore garlands for themselves as well.

The Maypole dance is almost too well known to need further mention here, for the manner in which the young men and women circled about the pretty pole, each with a ribbon streamer in his or her hand, weaving a bright covering to the pole to most of us. It was a precursor of the modern May Day, and the ceremony and befitting the occasion, Summer houses we are told, were also built near the Maypole, as well as floral

flowers, arbors and seats entwined with flowers, while cakesellers and "side shows" came into vogue at these places, much as they did at the fairs, although in less numbers. Great feasts were served, and as the day wore on the revelry grew faster and more furious. At night huge bonfires were lighted—the custom left by the Druids, of course—and the Queen of May retired, leaving her consort to conduct the rest of the ceremony, which was rather wild at times, as may be imagined; for not until daybreak again would the Morris dancers and their companions leave the now much trampled and flower-strewn ground.

Sometimes the Maypole, after it was once well fixed on the common, was left there until nearly the end of the year, and was often resorted to at other seasons of festivity. It is said the last Maypole erected in London was 109 feet high, and was on the spot where the present church in the Strand now stands, near Somerset House. It was taken down in 1717, and was conveyed to Wanstead Park, in Essex, where it was fixed as part of the support of a large telescope set up by Sir Isaac Newton. Here it saw stars for the old discoverer of the attraction of gravity, as it had seen fun and frolics for others in the past.

American May Day.

During the early part of the nineteenth century in America, May Day was more or less observed, though Maypoles were not numerous. But even customs that are dead cannot kill the love of a spring in the breasts of children and poets, and certain ceremonies have grown out of the old May Day which bear a resemblance to the original. Arbor Day, for instance, which the school children of this generation celebrate by planting trees, is a relic of May Day, although the trees are usually planted during the middle of April or a little later. May Day poems are recited in the schools on May Day, and not so many years ago, when the mothers of the present school children were young, little May Queens were enthroned at



MAY DAY NOW!

school, and held their brief sway amid garlands, attired in their best bib and tucker. The country schools, although no regular May Day is celebrated there, usually have some special program, in which "speaking pieces" takes first place; and it would take very little to revive the old Maypole days among them, if the teachers would set their minds to doing so. Surely a prettier custom could not be reintroduced or revived.

Poor May Day! She was a sweet and dainty holiday as long as she lived, but she did not live long enough. If resurrection there is to be, the poets and the children and the people will pray that it come soon, for in the hurried race for dollars and fame nowadays it would be a national relief to go a-Maying in the fresh woods and fields on May 1 in place of telephoning the furniture-van man to hurry up and not delay the household procession.

Canada, in south Africa, in Australia, in New Zealand and in other small places scattered around the world.

There is thus being formed, on a gigantic scale, a new race of men, built on the strongest line on which it is possible to construct human beings. The different sections of this new race have a common language and literature, the same laws and customs, and the trend of industrial civilization gives them identical political interests. Engineering Magazine.

Roosevelt's Thoughtfulness.
Prior to the time that Mr. Roosevelt was made President of the New York Police Board no provision had ever been made for policemen who retired on the ground of infirmity. Mr. Roosevelt took the matter up before he had been in the office a week and ordered that every policeman thus afflicted for use should be replaced at the cost of the city. He went still further: down on the river front in the service many years, and during that time had saved twenty-nine persons from drowning. He was at once made a sergeant, and, as if to celebrate the promotion, he saved his thirtieth life the next week.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Albani's Early Success.
As a child, Mme. Albani made such a success in her first appearance on the concert platform that she was surrounded with bouquets. That was in a convent in Montreal, where she received her education. At 14 she was first soprano in a cathedral choir at Albany, N. Y., and at sixteen notice became general. Then her singing ability was noticed. A fund was raised, and she was sent to Europe for study in Paris and Italy. The rest is known. Mme. Albani's appearance in Messina, where she was engaged fifteen times, and her subsequent triumphant appearance in London, are fresh in the minds of music-lovers.

A card bearing the following inscription was recently displayed in a downtown window: "Boy wanted—One who isn't troubled with that tired feeling, and doesn't know too much."

Wigs, according to the language of flowers, must be the locks.

STATES ARE WIDE AWAKE.

Planning for Representation at the Pan-American Exposition.
The degree of interest in the Pan-American Exposition which has developed in the different States and Territories is up to the highest expectations. It assures adequate representation of the integral parts of the Union, and in conjunction with government action a complete and comprehensive display of the diversified resources of Uncle Sam's broad domain. Official recognition of the Exposition has been given in all the States.

New York's appropriation is \$300,000. A magnificent permanent building has been erected, and an exhibit which will be highly creditable to the Empire State is being prepared.

Illinois has appropriated \$75,000 for a building and exhibit.

Michigan's appropriation for a building and exhibit is \$40,000.

Ohio's appropriation is \$30,000. The State has erected a handsome building and is preparing an exhibit.

Missouri has appropriated \$50,000 for a building and exhibit.

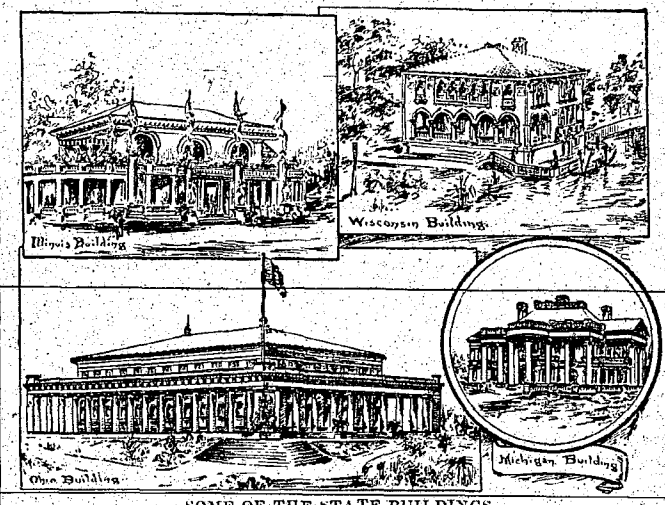
Wisconsin appropriated \$25,000 for a building and exhibit.

The New England States have joined together for the erection of a building and display of their resources and industries. Massachusetts appropriated \$15,000, Rhode Island \$30,000, and Connecticut, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire are expending sums sufficient for suitable exhibits.

California will make a very extensive exhibit through the State Board of

Trumphant Bridge at the intersection of the two principal thoroughfares and at the head of the dock landing of the State and foreign building alignment. The size of the building is 34x122 feet. A ten-foot terrace walk extends around the outside, being widened at the north-west corner to a circular form, thus providing an ample approach from the dock landing. The lower floor is intended for the use of the general public and the upper floor for the commissioners, State officials and the State guests. Natural gas is used for heating and acetylene gas for illuminating purposes. The artistic manner of lighting constitutes part of the interior decorations. As the approach from the dock landing is the most picturesque, the building is embellished at the north-west corner with a statuary group. The background worked in relief upon the plaster shows the great seal of the State, with its hills, trees, sunrise and sheaves of wheat and arrows. In the foreground is the center figure standing on the prow of a boat to typify the State. The Ohio River is represented by a Mermaid and Lake Erie by a Triton.

The Michigan Building occupies a very desirable site in the Court of State and Foreign Buildings of the Exposition. The style of architecture is colonial, with large porches. There is a large hall with mantel, ladies and gentlemen's parlors, secretary's office, check room, postoffice, lavatories, etc., on the ground floor, and a hall with mantel, committee-room, directors' room, two bedrooms, ladies' parlor and bathroom. The floors are hardwood.



SOME OF THE STATE BUILDINGS.

Trade and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Alabama proposes to appropriate \$25,000 for an exhibit.

Georgia has appropriated a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of a fine exhibit.

Iowa has appointed a commission and an exhibit is being arranged. The Agricultural and Horticultural Boards will participate in the display.

Idaho has appropriated \$15,000 for an exhibit.

Pennsylvania's appropriation for representation is \$55,000.

Minnesota has appropriated \$20,000 for an exhibit.

New Jersey's appropriation for representation is \$25,000.

North Dakota will expend its appropriation of \$10,000 for an exhibit.

Kentucky has appointed a commission and an exhibit is being arranged.

Maryland has appointed a commission to prepare an exhibit and the Baltimore Manufacturers Association is co-operating.

Delaware has made an appropriation for an exhibit.

Washington, Montana, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and other States will be suitably represented.

Some State Buildings.

One of the handsomest buildings in the Court of State and Foreign Buildings at the Pan-American Exposition is that erected by the State of Ohio. It stands on the broad plateau near the

The porches, which are noble and commanding in appearance, have fluted columns. The roof is shingled and stained green. Unlike most of the other structures on the grounds, the Michigan Building has plain white walls, reminiscent of the White City at Chicago. The dimensions of this building are 100x82 feet.

The Illinois Building is a fine example of architectural art and appropriately representative of the great State of the Middle West. It covers an area 72x120 feet and is two stories high. There is a wide veranda encompassing the house on all sides. The lower floor is divided into two spacious reception-rooms and a grand hallway, from which ascends a staircase into the second story, which contains four smaller reception-rooms. The walls of the building are covered with staff. The roof surmounts an exterior highly decorated. Four sculptured figures near the entrance symbolize the principal industries of the State—agriculture, manufactures, commerce and mining.

The Wisconsin State Building is of the Spanish Gothic style of architecture, 48x46 feet in dimensions, and two stories high. Its situation is one of the most desirable in the Court of State and Foreign Buildings, near the bay of the Mirror Lake on the east side of the Triumphant Bridge, and in a setting of beautiful trees and flowers. It is surrounded by a broad veranda, over which is a large sheltered balcony.

"A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM."

Little Margaret Edwards, the daughter of Roland D. Edwards, the English evangelist, is the youngest revivalist in the country. She assists her parents in



THE BABY EVANGELIST.

their meetings with her childish pleadings to come to God. Evangelist Edwards sacrificed a lucrative legal practice in Devonshire to take up the calling of an evangelist. He has been in the United States for nearly a year.

American Firms in London.
The great increase in the number of American houses in London, either holding their own offices or being represented, is becoming noticeable. One can hardly pass through any leading building in the city without meeting with the names of American competitors. The iron and steel trades lead the way; machinery makers by the score are to be found; hardware and fancy goods more are much in evidence; boot and shoe shops abound, while patent medicine manufacturers are extremely numerous. In fact, it would be difficult to pick out any leading American industry which is not well represented in London.

MOVEMENT AGAINST KISSING.

A new league has just been formed in Paris, having for its motto: "If you would enjoy good health you must strictly refrain from kissing any one." Mme. Petit is leader of the new society. She is the leading woman lawyer of Paris.

If kissing goes out of fashion those who desire to give evidence of conjugal and maternal affection will be obliged to content themselves with shaking hands after the English fashion, and in such an event it may be asked whether it would not be well to pass a law ordaining that no one shall indulge in this form of greeting whose hands have not been first thoroughly purified by means of a solution of phenic acid or of bichloride of mercury.

Facts About the Century.

An industrious calculator has been searching out some interesting facts concerning the new century. He points out that the twentieth century will contain 36,525 days, which lacks but one day of being exactly 5,218 weeks. The middle day of the century will be Jan. 1, 1951. Fifteen out of the hundred years will begin on Wednesday and the same number on Friday. Fourteen will begin on each of the other days of the week.

This and That.

Sinners are always eager for tracts of land.

A lie out of whole cloth is pretty poor goods just the same.

The great man is he who does not lose his child's heart.—Menckes.

London has the poorest water service of any of the large cities of the world.

There are many occasions on which it is wiser to hold a conference than to let it go.

For an army of 30,000 men and 10,000 horses for three months, it is estimated that 11,000 tons of food and forage are necessary.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR APRIL 21.

The Walk to Emmaus.

Luke 24: 13-35. Memory Verses, 25-27. Golden Text—Did not our hearts burn within us, while he talked with us by the way?—Luke 24: 32.

Introductory.
Jesus made apparently eleven appearances from the time of His resurrection until that of His ascension. Of these the first six are in and near Jerusalem, before He came to the resurrection day, the sixth "after eight days"; the next four probably all in Galilee, and the eleventh in Judea again, near Bethany. Those who hold that Jesus rose with his earthly, human, material body, subject to all the ordinary conditions of time and space as before death save in the case of miracles, frequently believe that he hid himself during most of the forty days, appearing only occasionally to his disciples; and receiving his spiritual, immaterial body at the time of the ascension. Those on the other hand who believe that his body after the resurrection, though transient, was from the material body that was entombed, was no longer subject to physical laws or limited by physical conditions, being in short a "spiritual body," rendered visible or invisible at the will of the Lord, do not attempt to account for his seclusion during the most of the forty days, believing that he existed in the spiritual sphere and that his occasional manifestations were the only times when he became visible to mortal eyes.

The appearance to the disciples on the road to Emmaus is the most vivid, the fullest, and the most touching of all, unless possibly that which John narrates in his closing chapter. If it were given to us to choose among the eleven appearances of Christ which one we should witness, it would be this—the Lord walking side by side with us on a Sunday afternoon, revealing the inner meaning of scriptures to us, turning in to spend a twilight hour in a quiet meal, and finally making himself known as he prepared to distribute the simple food. One never tired of reading the story; and it is a legitimate accommodation or "spiritualization" of the narrative that applies it to our own hearts. If we are not blind to see him, the risen Lord will walk with us to-day, and bless the bread when we sit down to eat. There is a theory that in the distribution of the bread and wine on the night before his death Jesus meant no more than that his disciples should remember him always in the daily meals. Though we reject this, we still believe the spirit of the gospel is that Jesus is present in a real sense in the home at all times, and though an unseen guest is no less a continual sharer in the family life so far as it is simple and sincere and God-fearing.

Explanatory.
One of the two disciples was Cleopas, the other's name we do not know, but it is evident from the subsequent narrative that he was not one of the twelve. As to Cleopas, much ingenuity has been expended on the attempt to identify him with Alphaeus, the father of James the apostle, and also with Cleopas, the husband (according to Jerome, the father) of one of the Marys who stood by the cross. The question is partly an etymological one, whether Cleopas is an abbreviation of the Greek name Cleopatra, or a Greek form of the Aramaic Halphai, which has the alternative Greek form Alphaeus. Matthew and Mark mention among the women who stood by the cross two Marys—Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of James and Joseph. John mentions three Marys—the mother of Jesus, Mary Magdalene and "Mary of Clopas," which may mean wife of Clopas or daughter of Clopas. Comparing these passages many interpreters identify Mary the mother of James and Joseph with Mary the wife of Clopas or Alphaeus; and some others believe that this Cleopas in Luke 24: 18 is the same man—Cleopas, Alphaeus, husband of Mary and father of James the apostle and Jesus. This is doubted by the best recent writers, for reasons which need not be enlarged upon. If this identification be not accepted, we know nothing of the Cleopas in this narrative.

The location of Emmaus is uncertain. The traditional site at Amwas is altogether too far from Jerusalem—twenty miles. The only place which has been suggested as a village called Emmaus, about sixty furlongs (seven and a half miles) northwest of Jerusalem, and a ruin called Khamsas a little more than that distance southwest of the city.

Next Lesson—Jesus Appears to the Apostles.—John 20: 19-29.

Early Printing in China.
Feng Tao (A. D. 881-954) is best known to the Chinese as a versatile politician who served first and last under no less than ten emperors of four different houses. In his "History of Chinese Literature," published by the Appletons, Dr. Giles tells how Feng Tao presented himself at the court of the second emperor of the Liao dynasty and positively asked for a post. He said he had no home, no money and very little learning; a statement which appears to have appealed forcibly to the Tartar monarch, who at once appointed him grand tutor to the heir-apparent.

By foreigners, on the other hand, he will be chiefly remembered as the inventor of the art of printing. It seems probable indeed that some crude form of this invention had already been known in the Tang dynasty, but until the date of the Feng Tao it was certainly not applied to the production of books. Six years after his death the "fired-clay" house of Sung was finally established upon the throne, and thenceforward the printing of books from blocks became a familiar handicraft with the Chinese people.

How Japanese Lighthouses Are Built.
The dangerous rocks and shoals of the Japanese coast render many light-houses a necessity; and the government is losing no time in erecting them at the points where they are most needed. The system adopted is the French plan, in which during each revolution three flashes, each lasting one-tenth of a second, are emitted. Petroleum is used for the lamps. The new lighthouse has a flash light equal to 15,000 candles, gives a light equal to seventy miles in clear weather, two in haze and fourteen in heavy weather. At no distant day electricity will probably supplant petroleum. The lighthouse towers are built of bamboo, which, though fragile in appearance, possesses a strength and elasticity which is unrivaled for the purpose. The wildest tempests which rage along the coast. Philadelphia Record.

Anti-Alcoholic Serum.
Some French physicians have discovered what they call an anti-alcoholic serum, which they claim has cured 66 per cent of drunkards treated.

TURNED OFF THE WELL GAS.

How the Owner of a Producer Accounted for Its Failure.

Here is a story of the late Paul Rainey, the coke magnate, and his friend, the late Charles Lattimer, eminent engineer. Mr. Lattimer was a firm believer in the peculiar virtues of the divining rod. He used it with singular success. He wrote a pamphlet about it. It was widely known as a supporter of the claims that were made for it. Consequently when his friend Rainey went ahead and bored for natural gas without consulting Mr. Lattimer and his divining rod the engineer felt hurt and a little provoked.

"Why, man," he said, "here you've gone ahead and bit blind chance guide you, while I would have located the same thing if you had only sent me word."

"But I struck it," protested Mr. Rainey.

"Struck what?" cried Mr. Lattimer. "Struck a pocket, that's what you've struck. You'll see. It can't last, I tell you. You've made one of the biggest mistakes of your life."

And thereafter every time Mr. Lattimer met Mr. Rainey he berated him for securing the divining rod, and warned him that his gas supply would soon be exhausted.

Mr. Rainey began to expect this attack every time Mr. Lattimer came in sight. And he prepared himself to counteract it by saying: "But the gas still flows, Charlie." And the divining rod-bearer would walk away shaking his head in a foreboding manner. And then one day Mr. Lattimer died very suddenly.

"It was only a week or two before," said Mr. Rainey in telling the story, "that Charlie met me and told me for the fourth time, more or less, that my well was no good, and by Jove the very day he died the flow suddenly stopped! Yes, sir, stopped right short on the day that Charlie died. Confound it, if I didn't believe that he went straight down and turned it off! Yes, sir, turned it off!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OPPOSED TO IRON SHIPS.

Naval Officers Long Doubt the Practicability of These Vessels.

"Naval officers were the most violent opponents of iron ships," observed a well-known naval officer to a Star reporter, "and fought their introduction

in every way possible, but the iron ship got the best of it in the long run. Farragut and hosts of other officers refused outright to sail in an iron ship; and loaded down the records of the navy with reasons why an iron ship would not take the place of the wooden ship. It is interesting now to read these old reports in view of the fact that there are practically no wooden ships left. They argued and proved to their own satisfaction, too, that the iron ship would be too cold in winter and too warm in summer; that it would sweat, and give everyone who rode in it rheumatism and dozens of other diseases. Experience has shown every one of the objections to be without foundation.

"The people who forced the iron ship on the navy were landsharks in every instance. They knew little about the ship itself, but just the same they thought it would be an improvement on the wooden ship, and they were right about it. The only thing that I can compare it to was the opposition to the elevated railroads in New York City. Three hundred of the physicians of the largest practice in New York City joined in a protest against the building of the elevated railroad. They insisted that if the elevated cars were run that in less than six months one-third or

more of the people living along the lines of elevated railroads would be driven crazy; that the noise and the jarring would have such an effect upon the nerves of the people that they could not exist. Hundreds of famous naval surgeons and hundreds of not so famous old seamen on record the same way against the iron ship. The long list of diseases that were to follow their introduction have not yet materialized, and the iron ship persistently refuses to sweat in the terrible way that was predicted for it."

—Washington Star.

A SLAVE OF TOBACCO.

Love of the Weed One of the Weaknesses of the Great Carlyle.

As is well known, Thomas Carlyle

the great Scotch essayist and historian, was a slave to tobacco. In his home, his study or out of doors, he was seldom seen without his pipe, and he smoked the strongest tobacco he could procure. During the last part of his life he was a sufferer from insomnia, and his friend, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, once

suggested to him that one who suffered so much from sleeplessness and indigestion ought not to smoke so constantly. Carlyle replied that he had once given up smoking for an entire year at the instance of a doctor, who assured him that his only ailment was too much tobacco. At the end of the year he was walking one evening in the country, so weak that he was hardly able to crawl from tree to tree, when he suddenly determined that whatever was amiss with him "that fellow at least did not understand it," and he returned to tobacco and smoked afterward without let or hindrance. In his latter days he used a clay pipe made in Dublin and known as the "Irishpet."

He was unable to renew the supply and Sir Charles Duffy assumed him that these pipes were strictly reserved for believers in Irish nationality and promised him a supply if he qualified in the ordinary manner. Carlyle never qualified.

MINGLING OF THE RACES.

Alliances Between Different Peoples Are Helpful to the Whole.

Man is an animal and Darwin has shown that not only is he closely akin to other animals, but that the laws which control the development of the

lower animals also control the development of man. He has also shown that cross breeds of animals are larger and stronger than either parent. When we examine into the origin of the English people we find the ancient Britons fighting and mingling with the Romans, and subsequently with the Picts, Scots, Danes, Saxons and Normans. For more than 1,000 years these various breeds of men have crossed and recrossed until they have been molded into that homogeneous mass that we know as Englishmen.

Turning to the United States, we find the foundations of a new nation laid by the sturdy and most enterprising of these same Englishmen. They landed on the then distant shore, conquered the wilderness, organized a new government closely akin to the old and invited the people of all the world to join them. The Slavs, the Germans and the Latins mingle together and in a few years become neo-Anglo-Saxons, or what may be more properly termed Anglo-Americans. The evolution going on in the United States is also going on in

the great Scotch essayist and historian, was a slave to tobacco. In his home, his study or out of doors, he was seldom seen without his pipe, and he smoked the strongest tobacco he could procure. During the last part of his life he was a sufferer from insomnia, and his friend, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, once

suggested to him that one who suffered so much from sleeplessness and indigestion ought not to smoke so constantly. Carlyle replied that he had once given up smoking for an entire year at the instance of a doctor, who assured him that his only ailment was too much tobacco. At the end of the year he was walking one evening in the country, so weak that he was hardly able to crawl from tree to tree, when he suddenly determined that whatever was amiss with him "that fellow at least did not understand it," and he returned to tobacco and smoked afterward without let or hindrance. In his latter days he used a clay pipe made in Dublin and known as the "Irishpet."

He was unable to renew the supply and Sir Charles Duffy assumed him that these pipes were strictly reserved for believers in Irish nationality and promised him a supply if he qualified in the ordinary manner. Carlyle never qualified.

MINGLING OF THE RACES.

Alliances Between Different Peoples Are Helpful to the Whole.

Man is an animal and Darwin has shown that not only is he closely akin to other animals, but that the laws which control the development of the

lower animals also control the development of man. He has also shown that cross breeds of animals are larger and stronger than either parent. When we examine into the origin of the English people we find the ancient Britons fighting and mingling with the Romans, and subsequently with the Picts, Scots, Danes, Saxons and Normans. For more than 1,000 years these various breeds of men have crossed and recrossed until they have been molded into that homogeneous mass that we know as Englishmen.

Turning to the United States, we find the foundations of a new nation laid by the sturdy and most enterprising of these same Englishmen. They landed on the then distant shore, conquered the wilderness, organized a new government closely akin to the old and invited the people of all the world to join them. The Slavs, the Germans and the Latins mingle together and in a few years become neo-Anglo-Saxons, or what may be more properly termed Anglo-Americans. The evolution going on in the United States is also going on in

IF THOSE WE LOVF BE TRUE.

What matter if the days seem long,
Because your task is hard to do;
Within your heart will burst a song
If those you love be true.

What matter if the day be bleak,
No sunbeams pierce the black clouds
thru'.

Joy to your inmost soul will speak
If those you love be true.

What if the world says things unkind,
And what it knows is false of you;
Much happiness you still can find
If those you love be true.

What if Dame Fortune, with a frown,
Seems e'er your footsteps to pursue;
Success your toll at last will crown
If those you love be true.

What matter, then, what comes or goes,
If life be long or days be few?
Life's pleasures far outrun life's woes.
If those we love be true.

—Thomas F. Porter, in Boston Globe.

"So As By Fire."

BY E. C. MARTIN.

Jack sat contemplating Moll's letter with dismayed eyes and contracted brows. The pen dropped from his nervous grasp as he exclaimed:

"By Jove, this is unanswerable! I must go to New York and consult Mortimer."

While he is writing out this prescription for himself, a telegram to his chum, Mortimer, let us glance over the document that has driven him to seek this consultation.

"Oh, my lost Jack, while my eyes are drenched in rivers of tears, you are doubtless with Madam Von Winkie, contemplating the moon at the end of the veranda, and holding on to that everlasting slipper of wrap of hers."

"Little did I dream when, one short month ago, she darkened the porch, that she would eclipse me in your fickle affections. The transit of Venus! In reply to my remark about her hair, with what dear indifference you responded, 'Too red to be imitation.' And yet in those glittering meshes you are now caught!"

"It relieves me to sit here and write my woes, just as if I meant to send you the letter. I shall address it, and post it in my desk drawer, and then address myself to sleep, imagining my letter is on its way to you. Besides, writing prevents me from taking peeps out of my window to see if I can find any moonlight between your shoulders and madam's at the end of the veranda."

"It was but yesterday that with your back to me, on the straw side, you were counting her rings, and I could not move away, because 'you were sitting on my snail.' I tried to take comfort from the old song—

"When pretty women show their rings,
What can a poor man do?"

The last word I caught, as your moving closer to her released me, was, 'Call me Vivienne,' in that sweet voice of hers. Ah, she is a false Vivienne indeed, as I trust it may be my good-fortune to prove to you, for in spite of all these gathering clouds, hope is not quite dead within me."

"I opened my little text book suddenly, and the very first words I saw were 'Yet so as by fire.' They seemed to have a meaning, a reference to the fire through which I am passing. Somehow I have drawn a vague comfort from them. Besides, she wears peacock's feathers in one of her hats, worse luck for her!"

"Bless you, Jack, wherever you may be! I could hardly have said that had I not peeped out and found the veranda deserted. Good-night! I kiss the white rose you gave me, white as her cheek."

"Your all forlorn MOLL."

This was the letter that sent Jack, for change of air, to New York. How it came into his possession is easily explained. Our heroine forgot to "post it" in her desk. Kitty, her maid, when she came with hot water to her sleeping mistress, quietly took it away, as in the happy days gone by, with a kindly wish that it might prove a counter charm to the "wily widow, but" as she said.

When Moll realized Kitty's mistake, after having "forty fits," to use her own words, she calmed down, and said:

"It is fate. What next?"

Jack's absence, day after day, "range to say, brightened her pale smiles began to play around her lips, and sleep once more visited her tired eyelids. It was misery, of a kind, not to see her gallant Jack every day and hour, but it was comparative bliss to share this misery with her rival.

Jack's Mortimer was as true as any friend could be who was so sympathetic as to be secretly in love with Moll. He "never told his love" to Jack, seeing from the first he had no chance, and for the pity that is akin to contempt he had no craving.

But when Jack was seized with this temporary insanity, and allowed the witch lights in the widow's eyes to lure him from Moll, then did Mortimer's heart rejoice, and alas for the advice he gave his friend!

The result of it was that when Moll gave out the mail, she often did, after riding four miles on her bicycle to get it, it was her usual duty to hand to Madam Vivienne Von Winkie a letter addressed in Jack's reckless hand.

Madam read the sprawling lines faintly, before Moll's indignant eyes, and passed to her, in pretty foreign fashion, "the compliments of Monsieur Chuck." Had she explained that the letter was chiefly about matching embroidery silks, Moll need not have gone down into such depths; as it was, she rushed madly to her room, and demanded wildly of her canary:

"What more can come?"

More did come, to wit, Jack, the very next day. After witnessing Vivienne's offer of her two hands, as he

jumped from his wheel, Moll would see no more. She darkened her room and lay down, refusing to be comforted, though Kitty produced a tempting box of "Huyler's" mysteriously fresh from New York. Somewhat appeased, Moll said:

"Let him give his old candles to his horrid widow!"

Had she opened the box all would have been deepest gloom again, for the card in it was Mortimer's "favoured" by Jack.

"It might have been that the fire in Moll's veins communicated itself to the building; be that as it may, a little after midnight there was a great cry heard in the hotel:

"Fire! Fire!"

The sleepless, was in a moment all animation. Hastily dressing, she took a peep from the usual agony spot, toward the veranda. There, sure enough, stood Jack, hovering uncertainly between her end of the house and that of the golden haired siren.

Moll ground her teeth and stamped her foot, muttering "Faithless!" She would fain have stayed to see which way the scale might turn, but realizing that the fire would not wait his leisure, she seized a coil of rope kept ready in case of fire, and glided softly behind him, unseen, for his face was toward her rival's bower.

Blessing the good year she had spent in the wild West, Moll threw the rope, lasso fashion, around Jack. Her observation and experience among the cowboys now stood her in good stead.

The astonished captive found himself whirled along the veranda, away from Vivienne's bower. He was compelled to use his feet, otherwise Moll would have literally wiped up the veranda with him. Her feelings of exultation were past description. Sweet revenge—punishment—deliverance—triumph—filled her with compound ecstasy.

Our fair fireman had been wide enough awake to feel sure she was pulling Jack away from the direction of the fire, of both fires!

"She flew and she flew" down the long veranda and steps away out on the lawn, with breathless Jack at her heels. Miscalculating distance and direction in her fierce joy, she went plump into the pond, carrying her prize with her. Then Jack took the saving business in hand, and presently they were shivering on the brink high, but by no means dry.

Luckily it was a warm August night. Moll looked up comically at her victim, saying:

"Thank you for saving me from the water. We are quits, since I rescued you from the fire."

Jack, looking sulkily in the direction of the hotel, and observing that the slight flame at one corner had almost died out, muttered, "A false alarm," feeling very much inclined to let his anger burn toward Moll for leading him such a dance, though he could not exactly command words to state his grievance.

Moll, meantime, had been using her eyes like a detective. Figures were fitting confusedly here and there, for an alarm of fire, even when there is little more than smoke, is a rousing thing at a summer hotel.

Suddenly a satisfied light gleamed in her eyes. She seized his hand as of old, saying:

"Come—I will take you to your Vivienne."

Jack objected.

Moll walked straight to a summer house into which she had seen the terrified madam rush. It was dark, but Moll knew all the buttons, and soon an electric searchlight shed its rays on Vivienne's "diminished head."

The glory had departed. It was as though the fire had passed over it and left it stubble! Madam, like the ostrich, seemed anxious to get her unlucky head into a bush. She would not look at them.

Jack meekly followed Moll out into the darkness, suggesting that they might as well go and get dried. Moll saucily lifted a complacent from an old Irish lilted:

"A man of your stature, with long yellow hair,
Who once came a courting my father's gray mare."

"Fancy, Jack, you find your love, her long, yellow hair, reposing on madam's dressing-table."

"Moll," cried Jack, spare me—for give me!"

Moll did. And safe in her room she carelessly opened her little text book and kissed the words, "So as by fire."

—Waverley Magazine.

Safety of Ocean Travel.
The comparative one might almost say absolute, security of ocean travel could not be better illustrated than in the latest trips of the Atlantic liners, says the Marine Review. A storm raged, the fierceness of which passes all memory, and yet every ship came in. They were late, of course, all of them, but they came in. Every one of them had been battered with countless tons of water, hurled with immeasurable force, and time and again the mighty liners were tossed, like corks upon the waves. But they conquered triumphantly. Fastenings were torn from the decks and even propeller blades were lost, but they plowed steadily forward. There was a diminution of speed, but they went on. That wonderful machine, the essence of power, known as the Atlantic liner, is superior to the tempest. The mind of man subdues, if not drives, the elements.

Cycles of Cathay.
Young Karma has even taken to biking, and both in Rangoon and Mandalay one meets hundreds of Burmese and Chinese flying about as if to the manner born, on machines of every make and grade. I have not met any native girl riders yet, though I am told one adventurous young lady may be seen in Rangoon. Why the bike should have failed to have caught on with them as it has done with their white sisters I cannot say; perhaps it is the impracticability of using "Axis" and dress holders, or the utterly hopeless tightness of their queerly divided silk skirts that suggests the possibility of catastrophes too awful to contemplate. —Allahabad Pioneer.

THE KINGS' PRIVILEGES.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY POWERS POSSESSED BY EDWARD VII.

He is the Sole Proprietor of the Beds of All British Tidal Rivers—It is a Fact That He Can Do No Wrong—Powers He Knows Not Of.

King Edward VII. possesses many very extraordinary powers and privileges which not many people are aware of, and which it is possible even his Majesty does not quite realize. Some of his possessions are distinctly curious. As an example, he is the sole proprietor of the beds of all British tidal rivers, such as the Thames, the Mersey, the Dee, the Tyne and many others. That part of the shore all round the coast which lies between high water and low water mark also belongs to his Majesty, and he may put it to any use which he thinks fit, while theoretically every inch of ground in the kingdom still belongs to him and not to the landlords. If any of his subjects find new lands they belong to the King. If a Britisher first finds the North Pole then the North Pole will belong to the King. Or, if an island should suddenly rise in the sea, it would belong to the King.

It is an old saying that the King can do no wrong, but possibly it is not understood that this is actually and literally the case in England as far as the King and the law are concerned. He would not be held personally responsible for any crime or "tort" which he chose to commit at any time. The law in such cases says that any injury which might be inflicted upon a subject in this way must be ascribed to the mistake of the King's advisers. Upon no pretence whatever can his Majesty be arrested, nor can his goods be distrained or taken in execution in case he did not meet his liabilities.

His Majesty is exempt from taxation. This comes about by the simple process of reasoning that, as the revenue of the realm is his prerogative, it would be useless and absurd for him to tax himself. Any lands which he purchased privately would not, however, be exempt. Neither is he required to subscribe a farthing to the poor-rate, as his Majesty is not mentioned in the Poor Law acts. Moreover, his royal residence participates in exemption of this nature, for nothing in the nature of a judicial process can be executed in it, unless the offence were a crime or a Crown delict. Therefore, if you wished to serve a County Court writ upon a person, and by any means he could get into Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace, he would be perfectly safe till he came out again. But if it were his dog license that he owed for, he could be pursued into the innermost recesses of either place and payment demanded.

The King may demand the immediate return to England of any of his subjects, no matter where they may be at the time, and he has the power to declare that any particular person shall not leave the country, no matter for what reason. As head of the army and navy he has many curious privileges, and for one thing may absolutely forbid the importation into the country of any munitions of war.

He has the power of remission of punishment for any crime, because he himself is an offended party, inasmuch as it is always the "King's peace" that is broken. Nobody can sue the King, but the King can sue anybody. Another curious legal point is that, theoretically, the King will always be present at the law court at every sitting, even though he should actually be on the Continent at the time, and, therefore, it will never be possible to non-suit him as plaintiff if he does not put in an appearance when his case is called, because the law states distinctly that his Majesty is there. Similarly, he is always present in Parliament, even though he be 1,000 miles away. Moreover, he is the nominal guardian of all infants, idiots and lunatics.

The King has the sole right to print the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and all acts of Parliament in the United Kingdom, and if he liked he could forbid the printing of any or all of them anywhere within the British dominions.

Moreover the King is by law a most extraordinary person, possessing really supernatural capabilities. Thus, for one thing, he never dies, and it is impossible for him to die. It is useless to argue that his predecessors have really died. The utmost the law will admit is that there may be a "dormise of the crown," which is a transfer of the royal authority from one person to another. Likewise at no time of his life, if he is King, at the time, can a King of England be under age. If his Majesty were now but six months old the law of the realm would insist that he was over twenty-one years, and you would have to believe it, however hard. His Majesty can also be in two places at once.

The King has the power to make war or conclude peace entirely on his own initiative. Thus he could declare war against the whole of Europe to-morrow and make peace with ex-President Krueger at the same time on any conditions. —London Mail.

Mr. Carnegie and the Editor.
Mr. Carnegie is fond of telling how he was once asked by the editor of a popular magazine for an article on Organization in Business.

"Well," said he, "I think I could write that article, but I'm afraid the price I'd have to ask you would be too high."

"Oh! no," said the delighted editor, with a vision of a magnificent "feature" in an early number. "I'm sure you could arrange that satisfactorily. Name your own figure."

"Well," replied Mr. Carnegie, "I could hardly afford to do it for less than five million dollars."

He smiled a little at sight of the editor's face, and then went on: "No, I must draw that. What I should put into it has cost me much more than that, and of course you would not expect me to sell it to you at less than cost."

As the diplomatist puts it, "The negotiations fell through." —The World's Work.

THE PAPABOTE.

Bird That is Delicious Eating in Spite of its Blistering Food.

"You would scarcely suppose," said ex-Mayor Frank Holland, of Dallas, Texas, "that a bird that fattened itself on an insect which will blister your flesh almost as quickly as the burning head of a parlor match would be such a table luxury, but there is such a bird, and compared with it your woodcock on toast is commonplace. Few persons in the north ever heard of this bird. I guess, much less ever tasted one, but everyone knows Spanish fly."

"The bird is called the papabote, and folk who profess to be sharp on such things say it belongs to the plover family. It is about the size of the woodcock, with a sober gray plumage and a short, hard bill. The coming of the Spanish fly upon foliage in the localities it frequents is sudden and mysterious. No one knows whence it comes or whither it goes. It disappears as mysteriously as it comes. It is a most destructive insect, coming in countless myriads, and eats ravens of growing things. But the papabote comes with it, stays until the fly disappears and consumes millions of the pest. The birds grow so fat on this corrosive insect that they become literally balls covered with feathers. When they fall before the hunter they burst open like ripe fruit."

The hunter who goes out with dog and gun expecting to fill his bag with papabotes will return without any. The papabote is the shyest of birds, and can be approached within gunshot in only one way, for, unlike all known game birds, it will not crouch to the dog. It is heavy of wing, keen of sight and hearing and rises long before the hunter is in range, resembling in this respect your common meadow lark. It can be shot in no really sportsmanlike way and only by using a horse and wagon. The bird will permit a horse to walk quite close to it, and the hunters take advantage of this and in open buggies and spring wagons ride about among the feeding grounds, and drop the birds as they rise on every side in easy range.

The papabote is considered so much of a delicacy in Texas and Louisiana that small armies of men and boys make it highly profitable shooting the bird for market during its season. There is not a case on record, it is asserted, of a person once eating of the Spanish-fly-fattened papabote who did not have an unquenchable desire for more. —New York Press.

THIEVES OF BOMBAY.

Said to Be the Most Adroit in the World.

To enter a zenana, or the women's apartment in a native house in India where all the family treasures are kept, is the ambition of every native thief. This, however, is no easy matter, for the zenana is in the centre of the house, surrounded by other apartments occupied by ever-watchful sentinels. In order to reach it the thief burrows under the house until his tunnel reaches a point beneath the floor of the room to which access is sought. But the cautious native does not at once enter. Full well he knows that the inmates of the house sometimes detect the miner at work and stand over the hole armed with deadly weapons, silently awaiting his appearance. He has with him a piece of bamboo, at the end of which a bunch of grass represents a human head, and this he thrusts up through the completed breach. If the vigorous head does not come to grief the real one takes its place, and the thief, entering the zenana, secretes himself, or, finding everything already favorable for his purpose, proceeds to attempt what seems an impossible undertaking.

This, indeed, is no less a task than to remove from the ears and arms and noses the earrings, bracelets, armlets, bangles and noserings of the sleepers without awakening them and to get safely away with his plunder.

Who but a dacoit would be equal to so delicate, dangerous and difficult a piece of work? But the dacoit seldom fails.

"These adroit burglars," says my authority, "commit the most daring robberies in the midst of the English army. Knowing the position of the tents, they mark out one which is occupied by an officer of high rank and creep silently toward it. Arrived at the tent, their sharp knives make them a hole in the canvas, and they glide undiscovered into the interior. Then the very watchdogs do not discover them, and a thief has been known to actually step over the body of a dog without disturbing the animal." —Truth.

Then He Hurried Up.

He was too modest to be a successful lover, and he had left forty years of his life go by without ever coming to an emotional point.

He was in love with a fair being of suitable age, but he would not tell her so, and though she knew it, she could not very well give him a hint on the situation.

She was willing, because she had arrived at that time of life when a woman is not nearly so hard to please as she might have been at some other time, but he was stupid and went away without a word.

He was gone a long, long time, and when he came back he found her still ready.

"I have come back after many years," he said to her, "as he took her hand in greeting."

She had learned something in the years since she had seen him last.

"Wait for goodness sake, Henry," she exclaimed fervently, "why don't you take me? I'm 35 now. How many more years do you want?"

Then a great light shone upon him, and he did not wait for any more. —Tit-Bits.

Churns of china and heavy glass are late accessories to the model dairy.

SLAKE STORIES FROM BRAZIL.

The Obiging Dealer and the Frozen Cargo.

Psychologically slake stories are of only two kinds—true and untrue. Proportionately they are about one to a thousand, and theoretically they are all generally supposed to escape the semblance of fact. This is a Brazilian slake story, and a true one, but before going further it might be well to remember that this country has:

The biggest river in the world.

The biggest coffee plantations in the world.

The biggest bamboos in the world.

The biggest palms in the world.

The biggest manganese mines in the world.

The rarest orchids in the world.

The biggest iron mountain in the world.

The largest rubber trees in the world.

Not long ago a hunter on the San Francisco River, that mighty stream running across the State of Bahia and draining Goyas, shot a monster boat constructor, which measured actual measurement—105 feet long. Colonel Bryan, the American Minister in Rio, has a decoration in his residence, the skin of one of these reptiles from the same river, which measures 79 feet from tip to tip, as can be sworn to by scores of American naval officers and American visitors. He also has a section of the skin of a snake which as lived was a trifle over 85 feet long.

But imagine the king of all, probably the largest of its kind ever seen, which could stand on its head and brush its tail a third of the way up the Washington Monument. It could hang by its tail from the Brooklyn Bridge and touch the deck of a passing steamer. Let loose in the streets of New York it would be taken for a section of the Broadway cable—four feet through at its thickest point. The tidbit of this monster for an infrequent feast is an ox, swallowed whole, and taken through the jaws by a kind provision of nature which permits them to be unhooked at the base during the operation. It is a six months' feast. This monster was caught in its sluggish moments after the huge meal, and dispatched by a bullet from a rifle.

This is another true story. It is the custom for mates and seamen on cargo boats bound for the United States which touch at Pernambuco to buy parrots, lovebirds, monkeys, etc., by the dozen, to take home for sale. They pay, for instance, \$1 for a very good parrot—wild, to be sure, but considerably tamed before reaching New York, and usually possessing a wild vocabulary. Provided the bird weathers the climate it is sold to a fancier, regular dealers who watch for these ships, for from \$5 to \$10. The mate of one of these boats once drove a bargain with a Pernambuco snake dealer for a half dozen reptiles of various sizes. He had them in a cage on deck, and charged a sailor with the duty of washing it out with sea water every evening. All went well so long as the weather was mild, but on the night before the Gulf Stream was crossed, about thirty hours from port, the sailor or left a lot of water in the cage. A blizzard struck the ship, and the snakes were forgotten, while all hands were busy with the storm. When the mate thought of his chattels and went to investigate their condition all were frozen stiff. The dealer came on board the next day, professed great disappointment that he had lost his intended purchase, but offered to take the snakes away as a kindness to the mate. He gathered them in his arms like firewood and carried them home. A rival dealer told the officer afterward that good, warm water had resuscitated their snakeships and that they had been sold to various museums, unaffected by the freezing. —Rio Janeiro correspondence of the Chicago Record.

New Millionaire in the Senate.

Thomas Kearns, sworn in lately as Senator from Utah, has had a remarkable career. Twelve years ago he was a poor farmer in Nebraska, near the town of Fremont. His neighbor was a man named Keith. They sold their farms, and with the money started for Utah to become miners. For several years they prospected without any return whatever. They knew what it was to be down to the last cent in their pockets and the last cracker in the grub-box.

One day Kearns found a rich streak. There was gold, silver, lead and copper. He secured enough money to run a shaft and then commenced operations. To-day the mine is known as the Silver King, the largest silver mine in the world. Mr. Kearns has been offered and refused \$12,000,000 for it. It has paid \$1,200,000 in dividends. Keith has shared equally in the profits.

Senator Kearns is, therefore, another millionaire in the Senate. It is said, to his credit, however, that with all his good fortune he is the same Tom Kearns who used to farm in Nebraska. Deprived of the advantages of an early education, he has done his best to make up the deficit, and what he learned he remembered. He is said to be a man of many interesting and admirable traits, his generosity being illustrated by the fact that he donated twenty acres of land and a building, costing \$100,000, for an asylum for the orphans of miners. Although Senator Kearns is a Catholic, the institution is non-sectarian, and every form of religion is represented among the little ones who find a home within its walls. —Washington Post.

Returning Soldiers Only Half Shaved.

On the returning troops from South Africa the merry English soldiers are given to pranks. None of the men on the ships recently in had shaved on the voyage till they reached Southampton, when there was a general request for razors.

It happened that there was only one razor in the hold, and the others probably being packed away with the heavy luggage in the hold. The owner of the solitary razor consented to lend it, but on condition that each one should shave half his face only at one time, the owner then to have first use. He carefully shaved one side of his face, and then passed the razor on.

In due time the razor came back to

its owner, who at once trimmed the other side of his face, and then tossed the razor into the sea.

How they all groaned! And yet they never laughed more than they did after they got over the first shock. When they landed every man seemed to have a bad face ache, to judge from the handkerchiefs and scarfs which were held up, and there was an immediate rush to the nearest barber shops.

NEW WAY TO WARN SHIPS.

An Invention That Conducts Electric Waves to Vessels.

United States Consul Dudley, at Vancouver, reports to the State Department regarding the wrecking of vessels navigating the coast of British Columbia and Alaska. He remarks that he has heard complaints from mariners, engaged in the northern trade that the coasts north of Vancouver are not properly lighted, and that the waters to the northward have not been as fully sounded as safety to vessels requires.

Consul Dudley also includes a description of an invention for warning vessels, which says:

"It will interest those whose calling takes them into these waters to learn that an invention is now being investigated by the marine authorities and navigators at South-end-on-Sea which if it may not go a long way toward making lighthouses obsolete and unnecessary, is expected to be of much value in the prevention of shipwreck from any one of 90 per cent. of the usual causes. This is an automatic system of signalling which will warn ships of their approach to dangerous rocks and coasts in all weathers, when even a flashing light might not be seen and the booming of a fog horn be unheard."

"A metallic conductor is fixed on an elevation ashore, or a lighthouse, or reef, or lighthouse. From this electric waves are transmitted over a zone which has a radius of seven miles. All vessels within that area which are fitted with receivers are warned of their proximity to danger, the distance and the point of the compass being registered. At the same time a bell rings and the receiving instrument records the name of the place that is being approached. The automatic part of the invention consists of steel bearings with a number of teeth which pass over a Morse transmitter. No operators are needed."

"The instrument or machine works absolutely automatically. In its elementary principles, the system resembles Marconi's method of wireless telegraphy, but in detail the system is essentially different."

"The committee of investigation at South-end-on-Sea has enthusiastically endorsed the invention after submitting it to a variety of tests in both fair and foul weather, and a syndicate is now being formed to engage in its manufacture on a large scale, the inventor stipulating that the price shall be maintained at a moderate one, he himself preferring to be remembered as a philanthropist rather than as a millionaire inventor."

First Corpse Cremated in Japan.

Japan is the country in which cremation is practiced on the largest scale. In an interesting statement made to a hygienic congress, Mr. Yamane, chief police surgeon of Tokio, gave the reasons for this practice. The burning of corpses had its beginning in Buddhism, a Buddhist priest, it is said, having been cremated at Shinshu twelve hundred years ago. In 1876 police orders were issued regulating the practice of cremation, and to-day in the environs of Tokio alone there are seven crematories. According to the authority quoted, cremation is accomplished in less time in Japan than in other countries. In two or three hours the body is completely reduced to cinders, and that without the slightest odor. Whereas in European countries there are seven or eight classes of funerals, there are in Japan but five, the prices of which range as follows: \$5.40, \$3.80, \$2.80, \$1.60 and \$0.40.

At Kito and Osaka, as well as in a number of other towns, it is estimated that two-thirds of those who die from infectious diseases are cremated, and of others two-fifths. In 1898 out of 26,900 dead, 21,942 were buried and 17,566, or forty-five per cent cremated. —Philadelphia Record.

Knew When Washday Came.

To teach a child one particular thing often proves to be a most vexatious job. The child is as a rule ready to say anything but the particular thing desired.

A young couple sought to impress on their little daughter's mind the names of the days of the week a few days ago. To facilitate their work they repeated over and over again the rhyme beginning, "Solomon Grundy was born on Sunday."

"The little tot was finally able to repeat it fairly well. The more difficult part of the lesson then came.

"Now," said her father, "what day was yesterday?"

"Sunday," came the quick response.

"What day is to-day?"

"Monday, I guess," came the more uncertain reply.

"Well, what day is to-morrow?"

There was no hesitancy here. "It's washday," triumphantly replied the little girl. —Cleveland Leader.

How to Walk Erect.

Many growing girls are inclined to stoop, and well-meaning persons often advocate braces or shoulder straps as a means of correcting the tendency. The braces may force an upright carriage, but (says a scientific writer) they do not give the weaker any means of maintaining it, since they prevent the exercise of those muscles which should be trained to produce an erect figure. Any exercise which strengthens the muscles of the back and shoulders will aid in correcting this defect. Old-fashioned mothers used to drill their stooping daughters to walk with a plate carried on their head, and this is really a very good practice. High pillows and very soft mattresses are blamed as an aid in producing this defect, and without a doubt a flat, rather hard bed, with low pillows, is preferable for growing children. —Scottish American.



And now, fuller's earth has been discovered in one place and alabaster in another American soil.

Beggars are taxed in China. There, evidently, the financial possibilities of the profession are frankly recognized.

Those who doubted Andrew Carnegie's intention to practice the gospel of wealth he preached are having their doubts removed rapidly.

The mailbags going into the Congo country, it is said, are seldom returned. The male natives steal them for presentation to the females, who utilize them for petticoats.

Ballington Booth says the Volunteers of America have raised \$80,000 in the year just past and have attracted 1,113,683 persons to 30,000 indoor meetings within nine months.

That the matter may be made perfectly plain, it is well enough to understand that Charlotte is a corruption of the old English word Charlryt, which means a dish of custard, and Charlotte russe is a Russian charlotte.

Dr. John W. Gregory, who will start in August upon a three years' antarctic expedition, holds that all the accepted ideas about the shape of the earth are erroneous. He says that it is shaped like a pear, with the small end south and the flattened end north.

The "shaking" treatment now being advocated in Paris for nervous patients is not new, nor was it so when Tesla announced his electric oscillator a few years ago. Marie Antoinette tried the vibratory remedy in the eighteenth century as a remedy for a trembling upper lip.

A Virginian was arrested in Colorado the other day and declared insane simply upon his declaration that he hated all women. The gentleman ought to have been given some latitude in which to demonstrate the degree of hate. It is said that hate is very often akin to love.

It is stated that J. Pierpont Morgan received no pay for his work in the organization of the steel trust. Mr. Morgan is no doubt one of those who consider the trusts economic blessings and is willing to give his time to the establishment of new ones as a matter of philanthropy.

Just 616 new novels were published in the United States last year. Of these perhaps ten were great popular successes. There is no royal road to literary fame, and it is well to remember that most of the "ten great popular successes" will be forgotten by a fickle public a twelve-month hence.

In the course of a recent raid in New York City, a bondsman for one prisoner being asked his business, replied: "I am a speculator." "Have you any regular office?" was the next question. "No! At present I am guessing for a living," was the reply. But it will not do to "guess for a living." It is this going around guessing for a living that gets people into trouble. Life must have plan, purpose, system, and both visible and invisible means of support. Only so can it have coherence, symmetry and result, reflects the New York Observer.

The late Queen Victoria's fortune turns out to be considerably below the popular estimates, according to the latest figuring on the subject. And yet it is more than probable that this calculation is not more to be relied upon than the earlier ones. The private resources of royalty are something that have always baffled popular arithmetic, and quite likely they always will. They are exempt from all inquisitorial processes, and information concerning them is rarely volunteered by those who have accurate knowledge of them.

A Pennsylvania justice of the peace had a witness before him the other day. The brute forgot himself—once too often. Carrying his domestic manners into the courtroom, he was insolent to the Bench. The justice descended from the seat of judgment, took off his coat and had the culprit out in a few moments. Then he resumed his usual dignified bearing and sentenced the criminal to a term of imprisonment. For such an example of militant justice that community ought to return thanks. In that case at least the punishment was made to fit the crime.

A Kansas man has brought suit against a church society of his city on rather remarkable grounds. He declares that he bought and paid for a burial lot in the cemetery owned by the church organization, and that he buried his wife there. Recently his daughter died, and her last request was that she be buried by the side of her mother; but when the arrangements were being made the church officials denied the use of the cemetery on the ground that the girl had not been a member of their society. The girl was buried elsewhere, and the father asks for \$5,000 damages.

Grazing lands in Indian Territory which formerly yielded a rental of ten cents per acre are now in sharp demand at from thirty to forty cents per acre, with the cattlemen eagerly competing for them at the advanced rate. Bids for the leasing of 70,000 acres of pasture land belonging to the Kaw Indians were opened in Washington the other day, the aggregate offers of successful bidders being \$26,000 per annum as against \$6,000 for the same acreage under former contracts. The price of beef on the hoof in the Western cattle markets is thus subjected to a new element of increase, which in due course of time will be reflected in centres of domestic trade and in international traffic in live cattle.